REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible] New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1874.

[illegible] GAZETTE.

[illegible] *Bombay Gazette* [illegible]

"Not exceeding [illegible] Each [illegible] ... As.

Advertisements [illegible] will be charged for at our recent [illegible].

No Advertisement [illegible]

All Advertisements [illegible] in Nonpareil [illegible] the inch.

All C[illegible] and other Remittances, should [illegible] payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited). [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo [illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH [illegible] GULF.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 4th and BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGER RATES

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

The exact hour of departure will be noted and published a day or two before sailing.

For further particulars, [illegible] apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. [illegible] Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RIGA, [illegible]

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

GOLD and SILVER WIRE and THREAD MANUFACTORY. [illegible] ONLY.

[illegible] ALLIANCE, LIMITED, [illegible]

[illegible] LONDON, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. KASHGAR, 2,8[illegible] Tons, September 11th, to Southampton.

S.S. GWALIOR, 2,513 „ „ 18th.

S.S. INDUS, 3,478 „ „ 25th, to Southampton.

S.S. NIZAM, 2,[illegible] „ October 5th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at [illegible] P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

"Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles and New York.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 21st Sept. 1874, at 1 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,874 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain W. W. PERRIMAN, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officers' receipt for which is not produced at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 18th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHUTTERALLY OTHERWISE CALLED CHAPA GULLY.

On TUESDAY next, the 15th day of September, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Keesarbai, widow and executrix of the late Ganjee Khetsy the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bhukhund Purbhoodass, Jadowjee Purbhoodass, Lalla Purbhoodass and Manecchund Purbhoodass, Sons and legal personal representatives of the late Purbhoodass Goridass the Mortgagor, the following valuable property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Khatree Ally, alias Chapa Gully in the Subdistrict of Mandvee fronting towards the north side of the said Khatree Ally alias Chapa Gully and bounded on the east by the house belonging to Sonee Jootha Premjee, on the west by the house of Motechund Nuthoobhaw, on the north by the house of Shae Gungavilur, and on the south by the Khatree Ally public passage, containing by admeasurement 74 1/3 square yards, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 41, and by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 150.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

SALE of Household and Office Furniture on the 2nd Floor of the House, No. 12, in Meadow Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th day of September, instant, at [illegible], Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 2nd floor of the house in Meadow Street in the occupation of Mr. Bapoo Shamjee, the household and Office Furniture which belonged to the late Firm of Messrs. [illegible] comprising the usual articles of [illegible] plated ware, dinner and breakfast services, side drawers, washing, carved round office and lady's writing tables, teapoys, bookstand, sideboard, folding screen, sofa couch, camp [illegible], arm, without arm and easy chairs, pigeon hole presses, a large size Milner's patent fire-proof safe, pictures, spring balance and letter scales, clock, timepiece, hanging argand lamp, lithographic prints, harmonium, soup-tables, sepoy's benches, &c.

The above will be on view on and after MONDAY next, the 14th instant.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY the 12th inst., at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, to close a consignment,

200 Superior second class Moulmein Teak Squares.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th September 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	...	Rs. per doz.	qts.
	[illegible]	...	15	..
	[illegible]	...	30	..
	[illegible]	...	20	..
CLARETS—[illegible]		...	14	..
	Chateau Leoville	...	21	..
	Chateau Latite	...	30	..
	Very [illegible]	...	48	..

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 6 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.

Do. do. Rs. 8 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PEN.

By Dealers all throughout the World.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratory of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION

DUSART'S

LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, such as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP, SOLUTION, are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS'

LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite, as its main principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state, or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic base.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliative in various forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, [illegible] or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that the Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A [illegible] powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure [illegible] the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from a derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is [illegible] and far more efficacious than opium [illegible] bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints caused by [illegible] weaknesses, and other complaints to which [illegible] and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and [illegible] children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescence.

AGENTS:

BATHGATE & Co. .... Calcutta

[illegible] & Co. .... Do.

HARRIS & Co. .... Madras.

TREACHER & Co. .... Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION [illegible] on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at the [illegible], on account of Government, a quantity of UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE and CAMP EQUIPAGE STORES.

F. SWANSON, Major, R.A.,

Commissary of Ordnance.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, ARE OPENED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,

Secretary.

4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th September 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June 1874, at the rate of Rupees Sixty (Rs. 60) per share, will be PAID on and after the 10th INSTANT to the Shareholders whose names stood in the Register on the 5th September 1874.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September 1874.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be HELD at its Registered Office, No. 5, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1874.

2.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation.

3.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration; and to consider any such business as may be brought forward before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

AFTER the business of the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING is over, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held to pass the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, viz.

That the following words be added to Section X. of Clause 98 of the Company's Articles of Association.

"Provided that in times of difficulty and distress owing to scarcity of rain, damages caused by exceptionally high tides, Cyclones, or other causes, it shall be found necessary be lawful for the Directors to make special advances to the Ryots over and above the usual advances, such special advances in no case to exceed the sum of Rs. 20,000 in any one year and to be charged to a separate account in the Books of the Company."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

SADANUND BALCRISHNA,

Secretary.

Bombay, 9th September 1874.

CRICKET KIT.

FRESH SUPPLIES,

Just landed.

BATS,

Single, Double, Treble, All-Cane-Handled;

Single, Double, Treble Whalebone Handled;

Plain and Best Polished Practice; Presentation.

BALLS,

Double and Treble Seamed,

GLOVES, LEG-GUARDS, STUMPS,

and all Sundries.

DETAILS ON APPLICATION TO

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA, similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

INZOLI'S CONCERT.—The Gentlemen who [illegible] Hall.

WANTED, A BREECH-LOADING [illegible]

FOR SALE, "BIJOU," a very pretty grey PONY, [illegible], property of an Officer going Home. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

FOR SALE, fine CHESTNUT PEGU PONY, believed to be sound, very showy and up to any weight, an excellent Animal for a rough district or for a Lady's Pony Carriage. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co., 25, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CAMPBELL'S

"PLANTATION TOBACCO,"

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.

"PLANTATION WORKS"

DINDIGUL,

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

have opened Depots for the sale of their Manufactures, at EAST STREET, POONA,

AND AT APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

These Cheroot Depots are in charge of Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s own Clerks, [illegible]

10 per cent. discount allowed on the Cash purchase of 2,000 Cigars.

20 per cent. allowed on Cash purchase of 10,000 Cigars.

Discount is only allowed on the purchase of Cigars made from Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s own Plantation Tobacco, viz., "A," Brand of Cheroots.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Sind section.

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Austrian Lloyds.

Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

British India Steam Navigation Company.

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Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay ....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Surabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad........Kellner & Co.

Alexandria........D. Robertson & Co.

Bangalore........"Spectator" Office.

Bombay........Railway Refreshment Rooms.

Calcutta........Wyman & Co.

Ceylon (Colombo)........"Ceylon Observer" Office.

Egatpoora........Railway Refreshment Rooms.

Kurrachee........"Sindian" Press.

London........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

Madras........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.

Matheran........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.

Ootacamund........"Observer" Office.

Poona........Treacher & Co., D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,

(Lithia, Potash, Soda, Tonic, Gingerade, Lemonade, &c.)

of Unsurpassed Purity.

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,

Bottled by Foster & Sons, in Monthly Consignments.

AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES.

ARCHERY, BADMINTON, BILLIARD, CRICKET, FENCING, FISHING, RACKET, & GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

CHOCOLATES, COCOA, COFFEE, & INDIA TEAS.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, and Smokers' requisites of every kind, of the best qualities.

CUTLERY & HARDWARE,

of the best descriptions.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED GOODS,

of the best workmanship, the thickest plating, on the hardest metals only.

FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

for presentation and other purposes.

FILTERS,

for Domestic or Traveller's use.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONEWARES;

in the most elegant and useful modern designs.

JEWELLERY,

of the best manufacture only, in large variety of new designs.

OILMAN'S STORES & PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

from the most renowned European Houses.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, & ALL TOILET REQUISITES.

SILVER WARE,

Cigar Cases, Christening Cups, Goblets, Salts and Spoons, Snuff Boxes, Tankards, &c.

STATIONERY,

including writing appliances, useful or ornamental, of every kind.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,

Dressing Bags and Cases, Portmanteaux, Travelling Bags, Trunks, and all Sundries.

WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS,

of every description, and of the finest brands.

PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT.

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY,)

22, RAMPART ROW.

BUNGALOWS TO LET AT MATHERAN,

For the coming October Season.

Nos.	Names of the Bungalow.	Names of the last Tenants.	Rent for the Season Rs.
2	Paradise Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. Douglas	350
6	Hon'ble Mungaldass Large Bungalow	Mr. & Mrs. Maconochie	500
7	Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	Mr. & Mrs. Jefferson	500
10	The Hermitage	Mr. & Mrs. D. D. Cha[illegible]	500
11	Redlands	Hon'ble & Mrs. West	400
12	Clifton Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. Mou[illegible]	600
21	Stearn's Cottage	Mr. & Mrs. Ma[illegible]	250
25	Rose Cottage	B. C. Cama, Esq	450
25 A	Terrace Cottage	Major and Mrs. Mayne	500
25 B	Cama Cottage	Alladin Hubibbhoy, Esq	500
26	Forrest Lodge	Cassamubhoy Dhurumsey, Esq	400
28	Bee-hive	Colonel & Mrs. Ballard	400
29	Ewart Lodge	Dr. & Mrs. Mills	500
32	Keepsake	Mr. Hamilton	250
34	Woodland	Mr. & Mrs. Nugent	300
36	Coxson's Bungalow	Dr. & Mrs. Cooke	300
37	Lynch's Bungalow	Colonel & Mrs. Haggard	500
38	Maria Cottage	Mr. & Mrs. Naylor	400
39	Parbut House	Mr. & Mrs. Orr	350
41	Maldonga House	C. E. Fox, Esq	250
46	Spring-Wood	Mr. & Mrs. Frost	350
47	Hill House	Mr. & Mrs. Randle	300
49	Craighiburn	Dr. & Mrs. Ward	400
51	Wilderness	Hon'ble Mahomed Ally Rogay	500
55	Capreca House	Mr. & Mrs. Staneck	400
61	Bella Vista or Reno Cottage	Mr. & Mrs. Collins	150
62	Rozario Cottage	Mr. & Mrs. Stevens	300
69	Uma Cottage	Mr. Sucklatwalla	200
69 A	Tamara do.	Do. do.	200
[illegible]	[illegible] Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. [illegible]	200
[illegible]	Mary Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. Walker	150
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mr. & Mrs. Ramsay	[illegible]
79	[illegible]	Major & Mrs. Fellowes	250
82	Hon'ble Mungaldass' House	Vacant	250
83	Pinewood	Mr. & Mrs. Skipsey	350
84	Barn's Cottage	Rev. & Mrs. Bagnell	300
85	Red House or Harrison House	Mr. & Mrs. Ashley	400
87	Wadia Lodge	Mr. & Mrs. D. D. Cama	400
91	Mendies House	Mr. & Mrs. Barn	250
92	The Dell	Messrs. Clark & Mowat	200
101	Fleetwood	Captain & Mrs. Ostrehan	200

For further particulars, such as Plan of Matheran Hill, Plans of all the Bungalows, showing particulars of accommodation and list of Furniture, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

22, RAMPART ROW. HOUSE AGENT.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

ONE HUNDRED REQUISITES

(OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE AND AT MODERATE COST),

Can be obtained from

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

23 AND 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

The Original Introducers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritimes and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harness Best PLACED WARE of all descriptions, Rich Cutsand Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

1ST OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.		Credit.	
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11	8	13	0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14	0	16	0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic side Shoes	8	0	9	0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent. on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N.B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

NOTICES.

DAVE CARSON'S BENGALEE BABOO and other SONGS, in one Book. One Rupee, free by post for Stamps.

SOUNDY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3½ inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WANTED.

WANTED, TWO NATIVE TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS, possessing a fair knowledge of Reading by Sound. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem. Apply by letters only to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,

Holkar State Railway.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, at MATHERAN, 2 BUNGALOWS, "WOODLAND" and "KEEPSAKE." For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

NOW READY, MR. ANSTEY'S NOTES to the WAVERLEY NOVELS of SIR WALTER SCOTT. This Compilation consists of Four Hundred Learned and Amusing Notes of the late MR. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Barrister-at-Law, to the Waverley Novels, with a Woodcut Portrait of the Author. Price Rs. 1-8. Sold at the FORT PRINTING PRESS, No. 15, Borah Bazaar, Fort.

AS a TEMPORARY MEASURE the SUB-REGISTRY OFFICES of MANDVEE and BHOOLESHWUR have been MOVED from the Small Cause Court Building to the General Registry Office, in Meadow Street, Fort. On and from the 1st of October next, the above-named Sub-Registry Offices will be located in House No. 11, in the Kalbadevi Road.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,

Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd September 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH THE HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY, VIA KHUNDWA.

The PUBLIC are informed that TRAFFIC of all descriptions can now be BOOKED through, via KHUNDWA, between any Stations of the Holkar (State) Railway, and of this and the other Railways with which there are through booking arrangements.

Information as to the rates and fares and the classification of Goods, &c., on the Holkar (State) Railway, can be obtained on application at Stations or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th September 1874.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED [illegible] the 15th, to TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, both days inclusive, for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,

T. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,

D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,

J. SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,

M. LANDON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited,

W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd September 1874.

TENDERS invited for the CONSTRUCTION of an IRON BRIDGE ACROSS the RIVER TAPTEE at Surat, in the Presidency of Bombay.

[illegible] Government of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders from [illegible] for the construction of an Iron Bridge over the Taptee [illegible] The iron work to be supplied and erected by the contractor, and the work is to include all the earthwork, &c., of the approaches shown in the Drawings.

Plans and Specifications are on view at the Offices of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, and the Executive Engineer, Surat. Sealed Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, and should be posted so as to reach Bombay by the 15th November 1874, and unless they are received on or before that date they will not be considered.

The Government of Bombay do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. L. MARRYAT, Captain R.E.,

Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Dept.

Bombay, 5th September 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 5 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, current, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS &c., for the above Company.

Plans, Specifications, Schedules, Forms of Tender, Draft Agreement, and all information will be given on application.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for the rejection of any Tender.

P. & A. HORMARJEE, Secretaries, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th September 1874.

THE MADRAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—FOURTH AND FINAL CALL OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL CALL of Rs. 200 per Share is made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, on or before THURSDAY, the 1st October 1874, between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., after which date Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

DAYAL PUTTONSEY & Co.,

Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

N.B.—Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates for endorsing the Call upon them.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 5th instant, a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 100 per Share, will be PAYABLE to the Registered Shareholders, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after 10th PROXIMO, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 130 per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1874, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC AND REINSURANCES INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........Rs.	2,000,000
THE RHINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL „	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES ...... Rs. 370-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.

PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the only Company that [illegible] amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residence, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.

B. R. SETLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.

SHANTARAM VETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 182, Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus.

It is believed that so perfect a system of assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or *Insuring* are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary.

SURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY. —Mr. F. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of necessaries, such as Clothery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

[illegible]

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.

No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER, PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.

No. 1 P. M. to back horses to win.

„ 2 „ „ „ to be in the first three in the Doncaster St. Leger.

(5) Five per cent. deducted for Umballa Race Fund.

To close at noon (gun fire) on the 18th September 1874; telegrams attended to up to that time.

[illegible] notes not acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 50 or upwards.

Full particulars to be had on application and states of the "Pari Mutuels," showing amounts of transactions to date forwarded on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Applications to be addressed, and money-orders, drafts, &c., to be made payable

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger Sweeps,

Umballa.

N.B.—Please give full particulars and write legibly.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.

Watches and Clocks of every description.

Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.

Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.

Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large [illegible] Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS

ADAPTED FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs dues, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS,

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

LATELY PUBLISHED, PRICE Rs. 6,

POLICE MANUAL,

COMPILED BY

W. ROBARTS HAMILTON, Esq.,

ASSISTANT POLICE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BALFOUR'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF INDIA, and EASTERN and SOUTHERN ASIA, Commercial, Industrial, and Scientific. 5 Vols. 8vo. Rs. 80.

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PRICE 8 ANNAS, OR Rs. 6 PER DOZEN.

BURGESS' GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA FOR SCHOOLS.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

[illegible] 12 annas.

[illegible] PENS,

[illegible]

PICKWICK PENS, WAVERLY PENS.

PERRY'S PATENT INK-EXTRACTOR, each 10 annas.

"GRAPHINE," [illegible] per packet, 8 annas.

"MAGIC INKSTANDS," BLACK, VIOLET, or PANSY. Price each Rs. 3.

GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS, for Cartes-de-Visite, Rs. 1-[illegible]

GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS, Cabinet Portraits, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4.

GLASS CUBE PAPER WEIGHTS, various shapes, Rs. 2-10 to Rs. 5.

GLASS CUBE INKSTANDS—quite novel, massive, and pretty, [illegible], Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2-8.

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POPULAR AND USEFUL BOOKS.

	Rs.	
Medical Hints for the Districts .... Rs.	3	0
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New Faces by same author	1	8
Things you ought to Know, clearly explained	1	8
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Biblical Reason Why	1	8
Reason why Natural History	1	8
Artemus Ward's Complete Works	1	12
Mark Twain's Complete Works	1	12
Arabian Nights' Entertainments	2	4
Globe edition of Shakspeare	2	4
Dickens' Pickwick, Our Mutual Friend, Bleak House, Dombey and Son, Martin Chuzzlewit, Nicholas Nickleby, Little Dorrit, David Copperfield .... each	2	4
Dickens' Barnaby Rudge, Old Curiosity Shop, Oliver Twist, Great Expectations, Tale of Two Cities, American Notes, Sketches by Boz, Hard Times, Uncommercial Traveller .... each	2	0
Poetical Works of Byron, Burns, Campbell, Coleridge, Cowper, Dryden, Hood, Hemans, Longfellow, Moore, Milton, Pope, Scott, Spenser, Thomson, Tupper, Wordsworth .... each	2	4
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Puniana	[illegible]	
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Hanky Panky—Tricks explained	3	0
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Stonehenge's British Rural Sport	11	[illegible]
Dufton on Billiards	6	12
Comic History of England	7	8
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Beeton's Dictionary of Gardening	[illegible]	
Smiles' Industrial Biography	3	[illegible]
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Ainsworth's Novels, Illustrated, Windsor Castle, Lancashire Witches, Miser's Daughter, Star Chamber, Rookwood, Crichton, Jack Sheppard, Guy Fawkes .... each	1	12
Lever's Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly, Illustrated	3	12
———— O'Donoghue .... do.	3	12
———— Dalton's .... do.	3	12
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Marryat's Midshipman Easy, Newton Forster, Frank Mildmay, Poacher, Jacob Faithful, Phantom Ship, Percival Keene, Monsieur Violet .... each	1	4
Ouida's Two Wooden Shoes, Dog of Flanders, Pascarel, [illegible]	[illegible]	
Mrs. H. Wood's Master of Greylands, George Canterbury's Will, Bessy Rane, St. Martin's Eve, Mildred Arkell, Lady Adelaide's Oath .... each	3	12
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Yankee Drolleries. 3 Vols.	[illegible]	
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John Halifax Gentleman	[illegible]	
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Tennyson's Poems, cheap edition, Vols. 1 & 2 .... each	2	8

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THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS AND TESTIMONIALS

Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

MMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EDNESDAY EVENING, 9th SEPTEMBER 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, Surats heavy, sales 10,000 bales, prices being unaltered with the one exception of Good Fair Ginned Broach, which has declined 1/16d. per lb. Arrivals were apparently unchanged, Good Fair Dhollera, November delivery, being quoted 5⅝d. per lb. This morning's market opened dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 4,000. The usual New York figures are not given.

Piece Goods in Manchester manifest no improvement, Reuter's report of yesterday being the same as for Friday last, "quiet and little enquiry," while quotations are the same.

Coffee continues to show marked depression with a further fall of 1s. 6d. per cwt, Mid Plantation Ceylon being now at 110s. 6d.; other produce markets are without change. A payment of £149,000 into the Bank of England is advised in yesterday's telegram, making £316,000 since the last return, and this, taken in conjunction with the recovery of ⅛ in Consols this morning, may be fairly assumed as indicating a more favourable turn in the Money Market. It is just possible, as was the case last week, that there may have been a demand on the Bank of which we know nothing, but, looking at the exceptionally depressed character of trade generally, it is not very probable, and in all likelihood this week's statement will show an improved position even if the rate of discount is not reduced. Consols now stand at 92¾; French Rentes have declined to 100¼; and Bar Silver to 57 15/16d per oz.

With advice of increased weakness in Calcutta and a very limited amount of paper offering here STERLING EXCHANGE has again been extremely quiet, and although rates are not quotably altered the tendency is still against remitters. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills on demand.... 1s. 9 15/16d. per rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight 1s. 10 5/16d. "
Credits " ... 1s. 10 15/32d. "
Documents " ... 1s. 10½ "

In drafts on Calcutta we have not heard of anything being done. GOVERNMENT PAPER, although not specially active, is steady at—Fours Rs. 103¼; Fours and a half Rs. 104¼ to ½; Fives and a half Rs 109¼ to Rs. 110.

The business in SHARES to-day has been almost entirely confined to Spinning Companies, which are generally rather higher in price: other denominations are quiet and unchanged.

The COTTON MARKET shows no quotable change in position. Operations on European account are still restricted to very limited quantities and prices are nominal. Receipts from up-country are very small, the total for the past five days being only 1,131 bales. No forward transactions in new crops have yet taken place, but we hear of an enquiry for Hinginghaut at Rs. 212 per candy, which has not, however, led to business. From present appearances there seems little probability of anything much being done until new cotton actually begins to come in: on the one hand there is no inducement at home to induce speculative buying, while the comparatively low range of prices is equally against "bear" sales.

FREIGHTS are excessively dull at £1-11-0 by steamers. By sailing vessel we are still unable in the absence of business to give an actual quotation.

PIECE GOODS are quiet, with only a moderate business passing nor at the moment is there any symptom of a revival in the demand.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per share.
	Rs.	R.	p. a.		
10,000	150	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	91
11,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do. of Bombay New	795
10,000	500	250	12 p.ct	Do. 2nd Res. Issue	330
6,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct	Do. of Madras	1,200
10,000	[illegible]	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	315
40,000	125	all	[illegible]	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	[illegible]
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bk of I. A. & C.	135
10,000	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	National Bank of India	133
[illegible]	250	all	[illegible]	Oriental Bank	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per share.
[illegible]	1,000	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,650
[illegible]	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,125
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Bombay United	1,000
[illegible]	100	[illegible]		Broach Mills	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	500	...	Colaba Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	10 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,720
1,200	[illegible]	all		Fleming S. W. Co.	[illegible]
1,200	1,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	1,250
[illegible]	[illegible]	all		Hindustan S. W. Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	6 p.c.	Jewraj Baloo Mills	[illegible]
600	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	[illegible]
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	500	65p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
[illegible]	1,000			Manockji Petit's	1,500
[illegible]	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,740
[illegible]	2,500	all	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,250	250		Prince of Wales Spinning	250
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	50p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. Rs. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
...	£20	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	...
...	£100	[illegible]	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
...	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	[illegible]
8,000	1,000	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	135
750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,200
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	[illegible]
1,000	50	all	[illegible]	Bombay Gas Company	85
500	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	175
2,150	200	100	[illegible]	Malabar Company Ld.	100
[illegible]	...	all	[illegible]	Mechanics' Buildings Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	40 p.c.	Victor Patent Slip Co.	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation		
...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
...	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 9th September 1874.
Open 428¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	31,211	0	0
Merchandise	24,253	0	0
Electric Telegraph	412	0	6
Total Rs.	55,879	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1873
Open 411¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,651	0	0
Merchandise	[illegible]	0	0
Earth Trains	195	0	0
Electric Telegraph	460	0	0
Total Rs.	70,167	0	0
Decrease Rs.	14,288	0	0

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—9TH SEPTEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th September, 1-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 8th September, 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 24 hours 51 minutes.

Via Suez, 8th September, 9-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 8th September, 2-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours [illegible] minutes.

Via Turkey, 8th September, 2-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 20 hours 2 minutes.

Via Suez, 9th September, [illegible] A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 31 minutes.

Latest date from China.

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co's s. s. Flora, 891 tons, Captain P. Marcovich, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c, via the Canal, with the following passengers:—For Trieste—Mr E. Delina, and Mrs Bell. For Port Said—Mr Berzenczay. For Suez—Five deck passengers. She will carry the following cargo:—2,234 bales cotton, 750 cwts. sursee seed, and sundries.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. KASHGAR, 1,514 tons, Captain G. J. Babot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via Galle, with China Mail and the following cargo:—From Calcutta—50 packages cheroots, & 250 bundles rattans. From Galle—cargo from China—12 packages silk, 300 packages sugarcandy, 287 packages tea, 14 packages silk piece goods, 822 bags rice, & 427 packages merchandise. She brought Mr Paterson and Mr. Fezest, as passengers from Galle.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. PERA, with the Australian Mail, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon. She sailed from Melbourne on the 11th August, Adelaide 13th, King George's Sound 19th, and Point de Galle 4th September. During her passage she experienced heavy S. W. and N. West gales for ten days on the Australian coast, followed by light S. E. Trades to the Line; Galle to Bombay strong N. W. winds with heavy rains and thick weather. When the Pera left Melbourne the following ships were chartered to convey horses to Calcutta or Madras:—A'umbagh, 200 horses, sailed 5th August; Apelles, 180 horses, sailed 9th August; Udston, 350, Jas. N. Fleming, 160, Rialto, 200, City of Agra, 190—to sail shortly. The Pera brought the following passengers:—From Sydney—Mr. M. B. Chapman. From Adelaide—Mr. Blake. From Melbourne—Dr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Farie, 3 children, and European female servant, Mr. McPherson, Mr. McKellar, and Mr. Thacker. She likewise brought the following cargo:—From Melbourne—5 casks tallow, 25 packages potatoes, 7 cases biscuit, 3 cases wheat, and 19 bags sandalwood. From Galle—cargo from China—1 box specie, 1 box gold, 84 slabs spelter, 1,133 packages tea, 1 tub fruit, 1 case turban, 668 packages silk, 4 cases chinaware, 1 box silk piece goods, 10 cases vermillion, 209 bags sugar candy, 50 slabs tin, and 1,447 packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Pera (s)	Methven	Melbourne, Aug 11.
	Kashgar (s)	Babot	Calcutta, Aug 25.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Choice	Marter	Calcutta.

The Steamer Flora, Marcovich, to Trieste, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Penang, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Baroda, to China, &c.
Steamer Gwalior, to Aden & Suez.
Steamer Kashgar, to Aden & Suez, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
4	Blenheim (s)	Brinsdon	Point Natal, Sept. 1.
	Geelong (s)	Frazer	Southampton, July 30
5	China (s)	Gardner	Hong Kong, Aug 18.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
4	Chancellor (s)	...	...
	Cocanada (s)	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.			
6	Mecca (s)		Rangoon & N. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
6	Iskandershaw	...	N. Ports.
	Lady Egidia	...	Calcutta.
	Assyria (s)	...	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parramatta s, 10 bags corks, Dorabjee Baxobjee and Co.
Ariel s, 25 kegs lead ore, Rattonjee Jewraj.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, [illegible] brandy, Killick Nixon and Co.
Peveton, 30 cases champagne, S L Macnaghten.
Carmarthenshire, 20 cases glassware, Currim Meerally; 84 cases glassware, Soomar Meerally; 50 cases sherry Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 10 casks whiting and 30 casks disinfecting powder, D S Kemp and Co; 52 casks beer, Eduljee Cursetjee Boyce; 4 cases whiskey, 121 cases old tom, and 126 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 152 barrels pale ale, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khumbata.
Gwalior s, 50 cases ultramarine, C R Mitchell and Co; 2 bales paper hangings, Abdool Hoosen Tyebjee; 8 bales paper hanging, Dossabhoy Sulamonjee; 4,026 bar iron, A S Mame; 12 boxes tobacco, Esoofally Rasooljee; 4 cases cochineal, N Mokunchund; 5 hogsheads beer, S Merwanjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 50 cases brandy, The L A and A Co; 25 cases brandy, C Bosneville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

King Arthur s, 50 bales hemp, Liladhur Porsotum; 80 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 26 bales wool, Motilall Rathe; 267 bales cotton, Nursey Liladhur; 196 bales cotton, Motilall Rathe.
Ithuriel s, 60 bundles galls, Nemise Assur.
Ariel s, 30 bales wool, Vulubhdas Vundravandass; 111 bales cotton, Vusonjee Mooljee; 290 bales cotton, and 20 bags myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 762 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 247½ cwts. coir yarn, Govindjee Indarjee; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Gocuidass; 75 bales wool, Mahomed Syyad; 25 bales wool, Sealy and Co.
Marien Moore, 50 bales wool, Govindjee Premjee.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior s, 204 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Gwalior s, 200 bales cotton, P and O Co.

HIGH COURT.—10TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

662-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lullobhoy Bapoobhoy and another v Mancooverbai, widow, and others—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

Original Suit to be tried by two Judges.

675-72—A. Framjee—Purmanund Bhugwandass v Mahowdass Premjee—Crawford and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

81-73—Crawford and Boevey—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia v The Secretary of State, &c.—Mr. Hearn.

Summary Suit.

420-74—A. Framjee—Joosub Hajee Gunney v Goolam Mohideen Ebraim.

LONG CAUSES.

543-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoossein—J C Cates.
453-73—A. Framjee—Lilla Mooljee v Navibai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.
350-74—Jefferson and Payne—Manecklall Atmaram v Dwarkadass Dayabhoy—Hearn and Cleveland.
195-73—Jefferson and Payne—F. A. Spencer and Co. v. Bomanjee Merwanjee—J. J. Mody.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR F. P. Bartholomew, Staff Corps, District Supt. of Police, Dharwar, and Colonel W. H. Lambert, Staff Corps, Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from the 5th October next.

ARRIVALS—SEPTEMBER 9.

Dent, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Williams, Surgeon Major, Madras 1st Regiment, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 9.

Smithey, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal 18th Hussars, on leave, to Poona.
Bartholomew, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Westmacott, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to rejoin, to Bolarum.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.		After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 11 ...	3-30 P.M.	...	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 12 ...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 16 ...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	" 19 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet	
China	" 21 ...	3-30 P.M.		
Mauritius and Reunion	" 25 ...	3-30 P.M.	...	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 25 ...	3-30 P.M.	...	5 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 1 and 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (6 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 5 A.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces, [illegible]

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
OF
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying.

The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.

42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

TRAILL—July 25th, at Melbourne, Victoria, the wife of G. Hamilton Traill, of a daughter.

SHUTTLEWORTH—September 8th, at River View, Poona, the wife of A. T. Shuttleworth, Esq., Conservator of Forests, N. D. Bombay, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COTTON—September 1st, at Ferozepore, the wife of Captain F. F. Cotton, R.E., of a daughter.

DAVIES—September 2nd, at Cannanore, the wife of Captain H. C. Davies, Madras Staff Corps, 9th Regt N. I., of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1874.

To all the eager remonstrances of the Bombay Government and Chamber of Commerce against the prolonged delay in commencing the construction of the Rajpootana Railway, the Government of India has at last given the chilling reply that the subject will be taken into "immediate consideration" when the survey of the line has been completed. The whole of the country was surveyed long ago by the Engineers of the Bombay and Baroda Company; but the economical Government which instituted the State Railway Department and adopted the Strachey gauge in order to reduce railway expenditure evidently scorns the idea of saving time and money by accepting any survey that has been made by competent men who are not engineers of its own. So Mr. Collett was engaged during the whole of last season in re-surveying the Rajpootana line; and, as he left less than 30 miles of the survey unfinished, it will probably take him a good part of the working season that is just beginning to finish his task, so that the papers can hardly be submitted to the Government of India before the end of the present year. When it is remembered that the whole distance from Ahmedabad to Ajmere is only 310 miles, it seems hardly necessary to spend more than one year in settling what should be the direction of a line on which there are no serious engineering difficulties, and the importance of which, as completing Lord Dalhousie's system of trunk railways, can hardly be exaggerated. But it is impossible not to feel that the Railway officials at Calcutta do not contemplate with any enthusiasm the design for making a railway which shall give Bombay direct and immediate access to the North-West of India. No sentiment so contemptible as jealousy can find its way [illegible] the Punjab and the North-West Provinces [illegible] already a [illegible] to Calcutta [illegible] provinces [illegible] to the western [illegible] bay a railway to Allahabad. [illegible] presuming on the ignorance of [illegible] members of Parliament, once gravely assured the House of Commons, in answer to a question, that Bombay *had* direct railway communication with the North-West, the questioner, as Mr. Duff sarcastically remarked, being probably unaware that Allahabad was the capital of "the North-West Provinces." Of course the poor member who had put the question was snuffed out, for the House did not know that passengers going to any station above Cawnpore have now some hundreds of miles more to travel by way of Allahabad than they would have by way of Ajmere, and that the difference is so great as to prohibit goods traffic of any kind between the North-West and Bombay. We find, from a map lately published by the Agent of the Bombay and Baroda Company, that this difference may be stated in figures as follows, for Delhi and Agra, for the branch from Jeypoor to Agra brings the latter city to an equality with Delhi:—

BOMBAY TO DELHI.

	Miles.
Via Ahmedabad, Pahlanpoor, Palee, and Ajmere, about	893
Via G. I. P. Railway through Jubbulpoor and Allahabad	1234
Distance to be saved or three-quarters of a day's journey	341

We do not attempt to disguise the fact that we regard the construction of this railway as of vital importance to Bombay, which is at present virtually shut out from all commercial intercourse with the most fruitful and the wealthiest provinces of India; but our cause is also that of the whole North-West, from Cawnpore to far above Delhi, which would find in Bombay its most convenient seaport. Yet this line has remained unsanctioned, while the Railway Department has shown the greatest readiness to accord immediate sanction to the trumpery and ridiculous project for the construction of the Carwar Railway, which would cost probably more than a line on the broad gauge from Ajmere to Ahmedabad.

Perhaps Mr. Currey will not thank us for the suggestion; but it has occurred to us that, as the shareholders of the Bombay and Baroda Company have the deepest personal interest in the extension of their railway to Delhi and Agra, they might overcome the unwillingness of the Government of India to have work commenced at once, if they were to offer, which they could well afford to do, to make the line at their own risk. We have no desire to see any enlargement of the guarantee system; and, though the Government may build and work its own railways to a profit, it would be a pleasure and a gain to the people of India to know what unassisted private enterprize can accomplish in this country. We are sure there would be no delay on the part of the Government in accepting such an offer; and the Railway Company would have little difficulty, we should think, in raising the money among its own shareholders; for, if the line be economically constructed, it ought to pay a dividend of at least 6 per cent.

THE local *Gazette* of Kattywar contains one of those crude ill-considered "orders" for which Colonel Anderson is famous. He is good enough to tell us that any one killing "game" within two miles of Wudwan town will be prosecuted under Section 188 of the Penal Code. This order has been "got" to please the bigotted Mahajun community, who are well represented in Colonel Anderson's office, but we doubt if their ideas of "game" are not more comprehensive than those of our imperious lawmaker. Will Colonel Anderson tell us what is game? Is a black buck game? a dog, a pigeon, a sheep or bullock, a cobra, a fish, a blue bull, a caterpillar? For to all, and each of these, the Mahajun, and the Hindoo generally, extends his protection, and the probability is that there would be a greater row made in Wudwan over a dead dog than a dead deer. In other countries the law-maker takes the trouble to define a little the subject he legislates about, but Colonel Anderson is a different hero in the [illegible] of nonsensical particulars with which his *Gazette* bristled until Mr. Jardine drew his pen through them. But our objections are on broader grounds than the one of mere absurdity.

The order, as directed against one class on behalf of another, is retrograde. Wudwan has been an English station for ten years, and no necessity for this attempted restriction of the few pleasures left to Europeans has hitherto arisen. But what is Colonel Anderson's position, and whence comes his authority, that a simple "order" of his is enough, although elsewhere ample prediscussion of such a question is not thought too much? Nor does the Penal Code apply, and any European accused of the crime of shooting a quail would laugh at the prosecution under this order of Colonel Anderson's. For Kattywar has a Code of its own which conforms only in spirit to the Indian Penal Code. We suppose that the application to have game protected has been now preferred by the chief of Wudwan, whose rules would apply to his own lands but whose jurisdiction does not extend to Europeans: hence the question is a political one. If Colonel Anderson thought such a backward step in legislation necessary, he should have submitted the point to His Excellency in Council, whom he represents, but whose powers he certainly cannot exercise of his own authority. There is much that is downright illegal in the broadest sense of the word being done in Kattywar by Colonel Anderson; but in those matters Government is uninformed and the aggrieved cannot make themselves heard. But we call the attention of Government to this flagrant trespass on their sole right to pass orders affecting Englishmen in political territory, and we beg of them to consider—supposing the Chief of Wudwan's newly born piety merits attention—how severely the restriction would press upon the European population which is growing up round Wudwan. Let the European community whom the Railway Station makes a necessity for the place have some opportunity of giving an opinion before their rights to shoot and eat are peremptorily taken away from them, and let this be done, if it is to be done, by competent authority. Colonel Anderson might have remembered to acquaint the Government he serves with the "relevant fact" that in Rajkote at his own doors, in Kutch, and in Rajpootana, clauses in formal treaties have been thought necessary to protect specially defined animals from destruction, and that not long ago, in this very Wudwan of his, a poor sick European woman languished and died, because the bigotry of the place prevented animal food from reaching her.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE official report of Sir Douglas Forsyth's Expedition is now, we hear, nearly completed, and the Yarkand Embassy is on the point of being broken up. It is gratifying, however, to know that a fresh addition has just been made to the stores of valuable information collected by the Expedition. One of the Great Trigonometrical Survey Pundits, attached, under the orders of Captain Trotter, R.E., to the Expedition, has safely reached Leh, via Khotan, Kiria, Polu, and Nob, having made a route survey over the whole road—a most valuable piece of exploration. The road taken by the Pundit is, so far as is known, the easternmost pass over the Kuen-Lun mountains.

SIR HENRY STORKS' death is announced in to-day's telegraphic obituary. His name of late years has appeared chiefly in connection with autumn manoeuvres and military reductions. He was not a favourite with the army, as he had the reputation of being one of those irritating persons who are never content with what *is*, but are always striving after what is *to be*, provided that they are allowed to dictate the *to be*. He was keenly satirised some time ago by Colonel Chesney, in the "True Reformer," and we daresay even now, when the victim has succumbed to the Old Enemy, many officers who [illegible] 38th Regiment, [illegible] was Assistant Adjutant-General in the Kaffir war in 1846-7. He has been Military Secretary in the Mauritius, commanded the British Military Establishments on the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and at Smyrna during the war with Russia between 1854 and 1856, was Secretary for Military Correspondence at the War-office from 1857 till 1859, and was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands in 1859. On the cession of those islands to Greece, Sir Henry succeeded Sir J G Le Marchant as Governor of Malta. He proceeded in Nov., 1865, to Jamaica, as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, to conduct the enquiry into the outbreak, and having performed the mission with credit, he was on his return made a Privy Councillor, Nov. 1[illegible], 1866. In January 1868, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for War and Controller-in-Chief; and in 1870 was made Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. Sir Henry Storks was elected M.P. for Ripon, Feb. 15, 1870.

IN Ceylon public festivals possess a source of liveliness which those of Bombay lack. We refer to elephants. A special telegram to the *Ceylon Times*, dated Kandy, 22nd August, states—"After the *Perahera*, last night, one of the elephants killed a man who was drunk and teasing him, and subsequently killed one of his keepers who attempted a rescue. The elephant then got away, and is now roaming about between Kandy and Kattugastotte, to the terror of every one. The police were instructed to kill him, but failed after six shots. The elephant is still wandering about quite infuriated. A second elephant is said to have killed his keeper also." The introduction into this city of a few jovial elephants from Ceylon would be a boon to the Bombay police, who would doubtless find them invaluable auxiliaries in the dispersion of mobs of rioters. As some of our readers may not know what the Perahera festival is, we give the following particulars from a paper which appears in the last number of the *Indian Antiquary*:—"The Perahera is a festival observed in the month of Ehala (July) in Dewala temples, the chief ceremony in which is the taking in procession the insignia of the divinities Vishnu, Kataragama, Nata and Pattini for fifteen days. All the Dewala tenants and officers attend it, buildings and premises are cleaned, whitewashed, decorated, and put in proper order. The festival is commenced by bringing in procession a pole and setting it up at the temple in a lucky hour. This is done by the Kapurala. During the first five days the insignia are taken in procession round the inner court of the Dewala. During the next five days, called Dewala perahera, the procession goes twice daily round the Widiya or outer court of the Dewale. During the third or last five days, called the Maha- or Randoli-perahera, the procession issues out of the temple precincts, and, taking a wider circuit, passes round the main thoroughfares of a town. The festival concludes with one of its chief ceremonies, the Diyakepima, when the insignia are taken in procession on elephants to the customary ferry, which is prepared and decorated for the occasion; and the Kapurala, proceeding in boats to the middle of the stream, cut with the *Rankaduwa* (golden sword) the water at the lucky hour. After the conclusion of the Perahera, the officers and tenants engaged in it, including the elephants, have ceremonies for the conciliation of lesser divinities and evil spirits."

A FEW years ago, the Bombay Government issued a circular calling upon all presidency and district officers to submit a return showing in each revenue, judicial, and political department of the whole presidency, the number of employes, and the relationship in which they stand to one another. The immediate object with which this return was called for was to break down the family clique [illegible] existed [illegible] the progress [illegible] and their revenue work, [illegible] and every department has since been administered in a fair and impartial manner. We may notice however a court which has been recently the subject of some remark in public. We allude to the Fort Police Courts, presided over by Mr. Cooper and Mr. Nana Morojee. In these Courts the reign of "Hindoo-dom" is supreme; judicial clerks, interpreters, and all other employés are Hindoos, and if any other "outcast" ventures to put his foot in the sacred precincts monopolised by the Hindoos, he would be sure to be turned out in double quick time by the influence of the clique in the said Court. A warrant clerk, who was dismissed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for abusing his power to fill in warrants, has been re-instated, since the late Acting Chief Magistrate was transferred to the Girgaum Police; and the only appointment that he had made of a Parsee as interpreter has been cancelled, and a Hindoo put in his place. The third magistrate, Mr. Nana Morojee, is a Hindoo, and he has since he has been in the Bombay magistracy, brought into office three of his relatives, and four of his castemen. The interpreter of the Senior Magistrate is a Hindoo, and he has three or four of his relatives employed in the said Court. In the interests of public justice we declare that this is not a satisfactory state of affairs, and we call upon Government to effect a few transfers from one department to another, and the effect will be very salutary.

IF the east of India has had its famine, there seems to be little doubt that the west will have its famine also in a very short time. The floods which have swept over Sind this year are everywhere spoken of as unprecedented. The reports from district officers which are now finding their way to head-quarters reveal the state of the country more and more vividly, and the impression likely to be gained from a perusal of them is that the whole of the central part of Sind is one sheet of water, which covers innumerable villages and towns. The distress which such disasters must cause can easily be imagined. We are not sure that the unfortunate Sindhees have not already more cause than the Bengalees ever had during the whole of their Famine of 1874 to receive universal sympathy and assistance. Yesterday papers were placed on the editor's table in the Secretariat which contained matter sufficient to justify what we have written. Writing to Colonel Lambert, the Collector of Kurrachee, on the 22nd July, the Mookhtiarkar of Dhadoo says that the heavy rainfall on the 18th brought down the Gaj in a tremendous torrent, which burst all the bunds in its vicinity and swept across the country, submerging the crops at the dehs Viggajee and Chowan. Thinking that the surplus waters might be carried away if they were let into the Western Narra, he opened certain sluices; but, so far as we are able to see, this was an error of judgment, as the Narra was already filled from "bank to brae," and the accession seems to have caused it to overtop its western bank, and speedily transform the aspect of the country into one sheet of water, which submerged Drigg, the Jaghire of Meer Goolam Ali Khan Talpoor, the Jaghire of Khadur Buksh Jamali, and the Government deh of Phoolee. The town of Bhawulpore was completely surrounded, the houses on a low level were swamped, and the entire town was speedily deserted by the inhabitants. The Dhadoo talooka also was greatly injured. Khureef crops, which were excellent and promised a good return, were destroyed, and even when the waters completely subside the land, from being so long under water, will likely be so covered with rank vegetation as to be unfit for rubbee cultivation. The western Narra soon made several breaches for itself, and the only way the Mookhtiarkar seemed to see to save a portion of the cultivated lands in the vicinity of Kukker was to cut a channel to draw off the water to the [illegible] destroyed. Muncher Lake, which is situated near the town of Sehwan, was so high that a hundredth part of its contents could not be emptied out, and it was suggested by the local authorities to open the cut proposed by Mr. James, C. S., some years ago, partly as a means of providing the destitute people with employment and the means of subsistence; but this scheme the Collector of Kurrachee did not approve of, as he had others in view. At the same time Colonel Lambert was by no means blind to the state of the flooded districts, and we find him writing—"There is grain in the country, and I do not anticipate absolute famine, but there can be but little means of buying after such a calamity as that reported, and no doubt large advances to purchase seed will be necessary." This statement can well be credited when it seems that almost every bridge in the country has given way, and that, judging by a map of the flooded lands in Dadoo and Sehwan, at least three-fourths of the talookas were under water. Most of the stores of grain throughout the flooded country must have perished, and many persons thereby have been placed in want of food. Colonel Lambert, in writing to the Deputy Collector of Sehwan for information, asked for by Colonel Sir William Merewether, the Commissioner in Sind, says—"Looking forward, we must hope that this flood has run, or nearly run, its course, and must soon begin to abate. When it does so, it will no doubt leave a considerable extent of land for rubbee cultivation, though very possibly not in a very fit state for it from the growth of weeds favoured by the clear water which has been over it. The demand for tuccavee, and seed for such land as may become available in time for cultivation, will be almost as pressing as the demand for immediate relief to those in want of food, and I shall be obliged if you will report, at the earliest possible date, the amount that is likely to be required for these two purposes, taking care that no one shall suffer for want of food. In the meantime I take upon myself to authorize any expenditure you may think it necessary to make, in anticipation of sanction, on the latter account. The above, however, by no means exhausts all the demands that must be made upon us. It is hopeless to expect that more than a third, or a half, of the rubbee lands can be cleared of water in time for cultivation; seed will be wanted for the khurreef lands in February or March, and it seems to me certain that much, even of the latter, may not be sufficiently cleared of water to allow of their cultivation before next inundation. In addition, therefore, to what is proposed we shall have to provide seed and tuccavee for such khurreef lands as may become culturable, and continued relief for the persons thrown out of employment by the continued submersion of the rubbee and khurreef lands. There will be time to ascertain the amount of seed and tuccavee required, and it is probable that, by inducing Government to continue the prosecution of the railway works, to undertake the clearance of the Phitta, the Upper Noorwah, and any other project which Mr. Fahey may have ready, and to give a liberal grant for the restoration of the roads, and of any canals or canal works found to be injured by the flood, we may obtain all the continued relief that may be necessary; but it will be your duty to ascertain at once, if possible, the amount that will be necessary for the roads and to give orders for the gradual collection of information to enable you to estimate the amount required for khurreef seed and tuccavee. With regard to collections or remissions, all that is at present necessary is to direct that no collections of revenue or tuccavee instalments, whether of current or former years, shall be made in Dadoo or Sehwan, without orders from me, and it will be your duty to find out, not so much the amount to be remitted, as the names of the villages, if any, in which, in your opinion, revenue may still be collected, so that orders may be issued immediately regarding the others." We believe Colonel Lambert acted with good judgment in promptly suspending the operations of the tax-collector, and we are glad that Sir William Merewether gave his approval to all the instructions we have just quoted. It is also satisfactory to find the Government of Bombay passing such a resolution as the following, which will surely make the Sindhees reflect [illegible]

INDIAN [illegible]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

N. W. PROVINCES [illegible] SEPT. [illegible]

I SHALL have [illegible] again. I tell you [illegible] faith shall [illegible] the moon's influence on the seasons. Never again [illegible] the vulgar and shallow-pated [illegible] we shall have fine weather or [illegible] new or full moon, or [illegible] their very tongue [illegible] all alteration at the [illegible] thoroughly understood [illegible] anything, of the [illegible] of the moon. Well, since last [illegible] weather has been as variable [illegible] kaleidoscope gives to its diagrams. [illegible] hours we have at [illegible] following: A most exquisite clear sky, the [illegible] vault of heaven undimmed by a single cloud, [illegible] through an atmosphere rendered pure by months of almost uninterrupted rain; huge heavy masses of white and many-hued clouds moving in solemn majesty along the horizon and towering high above it that one would liken to the eternally snow-capped Himalayas out around us for an airing; smart showers; drizzling for hours at a time; then again the sky completely overcast with nothing but a dull sombre canopy all around, varied by a heavy squall, bringing with it fitful gusts of wind and a drenching downpour, thunder and lighting. This is the kind of weather we have experienced during the past week, which presages the close of the rainy season, and in spite of the superabundance we have this year enjoyed, the agricultural prospects in these provinces have never been more flourishing.

I observe that you have sent us a waif of the mutiny from Baroda, where the individual, whose latest *alias* is known as Abdool Russul, had been employed by the Gaekwar as a professional wrestler. It appears that he is charged of having killed, *with his own hand*, Lieutenant Fraser, and Captain Douglas, who commanded the Palace Guards at Delhi on the day of the outbreak on the 11th May 1857. Who Lieut. Fraser is I do not know. Simon Fraser, C. S., was Commissioner of Delhi at the time. Now, Fraser, Douglas, the Rev. Mr. Jennings and his daughter, all were slaughtered about the same time and on the same day, not before, however, the former took several lives with his double-barrel gun. Mr. Fraser, whom I knew at Bareilly in 1853, was a stout and very powerfully built man. It is stated that our waif will be tried at Delhi. My reasons for alluding to this matter are that, we have already tried and executed two men at Delhi who were proved to have inflicted the sword-cuts which terminated the career of all those just named on that sad and fatal morning. I have good cause to remember the case and trial of the last of these special murderers, for the official position I then held threw me in direct connection with both one and the other. The man, I forget now his name, had returned to his old haunts at Delhi, was there seized in 1862, was tried, and under a chain of unimpeachable evidence, found guilty of being the actual murderer of the three last named victims, if not of the fourth. Robert Needham Cust was then the Judicial Commissioner of the Punjaub, and after one of the most able of summaries in a criminal proceeding I ever read, this man was found guilty and sentenced and executed accordingly. There is something grossly incorrect, therefore, that our waif killed the gentlemen and the lady *with his own hand*. Very probably, he may have formed one of the party present at the murder only. I daresay Mr. Cust's judgment in the former case will be brought to bear on the proceedings of the present trial.

The report on Meteorology Museum and Horticultural Gardens in the Provinces of Oudh for the past year has been placed in my hands and deserves a review, or, at all events, a cursory notice. On the 8th January 1873 the temperature on the grass at Lucknow was 5° 3' below freezing-point. I have good reason for remembering that day on many accounts, more especially, above all others, as the heavy frost killed upwards of 20,000 of the fruit trees and choice plants collected in the Ram Newas Garden at Jeypore in Rajpootana, and which had been collected from various parts of Asia and Europe at great trouble and expense. During the past year, I furnished your paper with full particulars of what promises to be the noblest garden in India. The following are the ranges of temperature:—

	Degrees.
(1) Maximum in Sun June	[illegible]
(2) Minimum ditto February	[illegible]
(3) in Shade June	[illegible]

[illegible] warmer than below it.

With regard to the Museums, the one at Lucknow holds the pre-eminence for many reasons. All the objects worthy of note in this would require special description at my hands, which I have not now the time to furnish. But it behoves me to make a few remarks on the model of the Residency as it was in July 1857, made by the Rev. T. Moore, the chaplain of Lucknow. There is little doubt that this has been prepared with great skill, especially when the labour and patience necessary and the collection of the information required to construct it is considered. I must not be thought hypercritical in observing that the scale of the relative positions of some of the posts as they once stood are sadly out of proportion—as, for instance, the distance of Aitken's post from the Baillie Guard gate. Otherwise the model is a very fair representation of the Residency, and cannot fail to be of great assistance to all visitors who wish to identify the several places rendered famous by the siege, the very foundations of which can now in many cases be hardly recognized. I should have preferred to have seen a model of the Residency as it stood when the illustrious garrison quitted it in November 1857. There are photographs still extant of the several posts and enclosure buildings as they stood after they had survived the storm of shot and bullets for three long months, and as I saw them. Yet even a painting from these would never convey to the mind that amazed and awestruck impress which stamped itself on the heart, in gazing on the shattered remains of a spot the name of which will never be forgotten in all history. The visitors to this Museum are annually, natives about 130,000, and Europeans 550.

One Museum is pretty well much the same as another, but as I visited the one at Fyzabad in July last it behoves me to say a few words on this institution. The visitors to this average 2,00,000 in one year. When there is a mela at the ancient Ajudhia as many as 3,500 people pass through the rooms in a single day. Now the Curator of this Museum had been one Mr. A. Thompson, the Inspector of Schools in the Fyzabad Circle, and an Uncovenanted servant possessing a name more plebeian than patrician, but who appears to have taken an unusual amount of interest in all that concerned his charge. Well, we all of us have a natural affection for our own bantlings, and Mr. Thompson had good reason to regard with tender predilection the foster child he had so carefully reared. For, in his report he says, last year the contents of the Agra Museum were sold for Rs. 4,000. The collection at Fyzabad was as extensive and in better order, and the foster parent suggested that if there was no one inclined to undertake the labour of looking after it when he left Fyzabad, it should be sold and turned into a good sum of money, ingenuously adding that, as more than nineteen-twentieths of the specimens had been collected by himself few would raise objections to such an arrangement, or, I imagine, to indemnify him for the labour and expense he had been put to. But any one studying the report, short as it is, would observe that an irritant feeling leavened the whole composition. The stealing of all the silver coins by the Museum chuprassis and the consignment without delay by those ruthless barbarians of the ancient relics to the melting-pot was provoking enough. No, Mr. Thompson could bear with equanimity, losses, or destruction over which he had no control, but the exciting cause of his vexation is found in the following sentence:—"At Christmas, when I was on tour, a number of cases and specimens were pulled about and turned out to make room for a supper. In this way birds lose their balance, fishes their scales, and almost everything is more or less spoiled. If specimens are not completely destroyed they are so much injured as to be useless for scientific purposes, and they give the whole place an untidy appearance." *When I was on tour*—very significant words these. To make room for a supper! Oh! ye gods. No sooner does Mr. Capper, the Commissioner of the Division, peruse this report than he bridles up, for he was in some way *particeps criminis* in the Christmas use of some of the Museum rooms. Forthwith he launches a paper pellet against the devoted head of the Curator, loaded with the following preg-

[illegible]

HYDERABAD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

[illegible] DAY—SATURDAY, [illegible] AUGUST.

MATCH No. 21.—THE C[illegible] [illegible] winners in Matches 17 [illegible] Second), 19 [illegible] (the Bide Derby)—[illegible] for losers. The winner [illegible] competitor who scores the greatest [illegible] of marks in the above four, and in this match. [illegible] Carbine Snider, M. L. [illegible] Rs 3. H. P. S. 15 marks. Number of entries [illegible]. Number of competitors [illegible]. First Prize Rs. 15, and Silver Medal of the N. R. A. of England.

	Previous Score	200 yds.	[illegible]	Total.
Lieut. Weigall	125	16	[illegible]	158

MATCH No. 1[illegible].—THE STAFF PRIZE, FIRST SERIES.—Presented by the staff officers [illegible] officers doing general duty with the H. S. F. [illegible] to be competed for by the N. C. O. and men of the [illegible] corps H. S. F. scoring the four highest marks in each of the following matches [illegible] 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, Monsoon, Inter-Regimental, Lancers v. Artillery. Rifle, that with which the qualifying score was made. Distance 200-500 yards. Entrance Re 1. H. P. S. 40 marks. Number of entries 20. Number of competitors 20.

Prize	Rs.	Name.	200 yds.	Distance. [illegible] yds.	Total.
1st	75	Pte. Ross, 76th	18	18	36
2nd	45	Sergt. Foster, 76th	16	18	34
3rd	27	Pte. Oldenlow, 107th	17	[illegible]	33

MATCH No. 16.—THE STAFF PRIZE, SECOND SERIES.—Presented on same condition as the First Series, to be shot for by the N. C. O. and men of the native corps H. S. F. making the four highest scores in Matches Nos. 3, 12, 13, 14, 15, and any all-comers match they competed in. Rifle, &c., as in First Series. Entrance 8 annas. H. P. S. 40 marks. Number of entries 15. Number of competitors 15.

Prize	Rs.	Name.	200 yds.	Distance. [illegible] yds.	Total.
1st	[illegible]	[illegible], 29th	17	13	30
2nd	28	Mooneeswamy, [illegible]	16	13	29
3rd	[illegible]	[illegible], 3rd	12	12	24

MATCH No. 26.—THE SPORTSMAN'S CONTEST.—Open to all comers. Rifles or guns any double barrelled. Ammunition any. Distance 100 yards. Rounds 3 pairs. Entrance Rs. 5. Small bores ([illegible] over [illegible]) to give three points in the ten rounds. H. P. S. 42 marks. Number of entries 10. Number of competitors 10.

Prize	Rs.	Name.	[illegible] yds.	Distance. [illegible] yds.	Total
1st	24	Major Swettenham, R.E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	45
2nd	[illegible]	Lt. Batson, 107th	[illegible]	[illegible]	39

EXTRA MATCH.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—Open to all members [illegible] competitors at this meeting. Competitors missing the first two rounds to retire. Rifle any [illegible] bore). [illegible] ammunition any. Distance 200 yards. Entrance Re 1. H. P. S. 25 marks. Number of entries 60. Number of competitors 60.

Prize	Rs.	Name	Distance 200 yds.
1st	25	Captain Cockson, 76th	23
2nd	2[illegible]	Private McGill, 76th	23
3rd	1[illegible]	Sergeant Kerr, 76th	21
4th	[illegible]	Private Mitchell, 76th	21
5th	1[illegible]	Sergeant Mudge, 76th	21
6th	[illegible]	Private Coughlan, 76th	21
7th	12	Sergeant [illegible], 76th	21
8th	12	[illegible]	20
9th	12	Private Bowhall, 76th	20
10th	10	Private [illegible]	20

With the Consolation Stakes [illegible] closed the eighth and most successful meeting of the Hyderabad Rifle Association. [illegible] by the sister Associations.

Financially this is the best year of the Association. The total value of prizes paid was Rs. 6,[illegible], being Rs. 708 in excess of last year and Rs. [illegible] over the amount paid in 1870, which year up to this has held first place. After the accounts are finally closed and [illegible] and medals paid for, it is expected that there will be a good balance towards next year's meeting.

We were threatened at the beginning with most unpropitious weather, as for the two first days there was an incessant downpour of rain. However, our gallant competitors went pluckily on with their work, and during the remaining eight days the rain kept off, but the wind was at times gusty and strong; notwithstanding this, all the top scores (with three exceptions), as will be seen by the subjoined table, show a "rise" upon last year. The Inter-Regimental eight of the 76th and 107th Regiments, though it has a "fall" of [illegible] recorded, was really a rise, as the distances fired at this year were 500 and 600 yards against 200 and 400 last year. This match was very well contested and was won by the 76th by four points, only 253 to 212 of the 107th out of a highest possible score of 320. In the other two Inter-Regimental matches between the 76th and 107th (ten men each), the following were the splendid scores made:—

Volley firing. 76th scored 100 hits = 200 points (the highest they could score), and in the independent firing their score was 96 hits = 192 points out of a H.P.S. of 100 = 200.

The 107th scoring in volley firing 90 = 180 and in independent firing 94 = 188.

The native matches were also all well contended for, and show a marked increase in the scores on last year.

The Championship of the meeting was a close contest between Lieutenant Weigall, 76th Regiment, and Captain Anderson, 3rd Regiment P.L.I.; both scored the same aggregate of 125 in the qualifying matches, and at 700 and 800 yards their scores were as follow:—

	Distance. 700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Lieut. Weigall	15	13	28
Capt. Anderson	17	10	27

Lieutenant Weigall winning by one point only, his total score being 153, Captain Anderson's 152 out of a H.P.S. of 195. The next best scores being—

				Total.
Major Swettenham, R.E.	115	16	18	149
Lt. Batson, 107th	[illegible]	15	14	[illegible]

Though the "top scores" throughout the meeting show a "rise," for the ones lower [illegible] the order of merit have a slight fall, and one most remarkable fact is that the "favourites" were nowhere this year, almost all the prizes having been won by outsiders.

Comparative Table of the Shooting at the Seventh and Eighth Annual Meetings.

Match.	H.P.S.	1873 Actual Score	1874 [illegible]	Rise.	1874 Fall.
Trimulgherry Stakes	320	255	253		2
Officers' Plate	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
The Ladies' Prize	40	38	33	[illegible]	0
The Carbine Prize	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
S. I. R. A. Medal	60	51	[illegible]	6	0
Volley, Europeans	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Independent, Europeans	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Volley, Natives	200	146	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Independent, Natives	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Fraser	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Secunderabad Stakes	320	180	185	[illegible]	0
Marksmen	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carbine Derby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
N. I. R. A. Medal	[illegible]	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Native Derby	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
C.-in-C., Natives	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Officers' Sweepstakes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
C.-in-C., Europeans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Championship	1873 [illegible] 1874 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Sportsman's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0

* Fired in 1873 at 200, 400 yards [illegible] 1874 [illegible] 500.

Corps or Department.	[illegible]
Staff	[illegible]
16th Lancers	[illegible]
Royal Artillery	[illegible]
Royal Engineers	[illegible]
76th Regiment	[illegible]
107th [illegible]	[illegible]
1st Light Cavalry	[illegible]

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[illegible]ENCE.

[illegible] from Great [illegible] £29,500,000. [illegible] the imports [illegible] 000. [illegible] land, was [illegible] transatlantic [illegible] Sir Henry [illegible]

[illegible] SEPTEMBER. [illegible] Indian Mails [illegible] here, and pro- [illegible] exploring [illegible] John [illegible]

LONDON, [illegible] Sept., Aft. The [illegible] Market [illegible] dull. Surats heavy. The [illegible] Fair [illegible] The [illegible] quiet with little supply. [illegible] 7s. [illegible] 5s. 4½d. [illegible] 1s. [illegible] 92⅝. [illegible] 1881. [illegible] 58. The [illegible] has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

The following note has been received from the Government of India by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, (Railway):—

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, Nos. [illegible] and 1060, dated respectively the 31st July and 3rd August 1874, on the subject of the extension of the Railway line from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, and in reply to state that the Government of India are in expectation of receiving, at an early date, the results of the surveys together with an estimate of the costs of the Western Rajpootana Railway, and that when these are received [illegible] will be lost in giving the subject full consideration.

IT has been ordered that the helmet spike is to be [illegible] worn by officers of the Bengal Cavalry when on duty.

A NEW postage stamp of the value of one rupee has, the [illegible] says, been introduced into India, and will shortly be available to the public.

BANDS of [illegible] infantry regiments in India will, from the 1st October 1875, wear the Glengarry [illegible] their head dress, instead of their present cap.

THE [illegible] presumes that the "Sir Richard [illegible]" who, according to Reuter's recent telegram, has accepted the Governorship of Mauritius, is Sir Arthur Phayre, K.C.S.I.

NEW regulations for the police and government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have received the assent of the Governor General in Council, and are published in Saturday's *Gazette*.

H. M.'s [illegible] Commander Royse, from Singapore, with the steam launch Mata Mata in tow, arrived at Malacca on the 14th August and was awaiting the arrival of H. M. S. Charybdis, with His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements from Singapore.

A [illegible] whale, in a decomposed state, was recently found near Fort Point, Trincomalie. The tongue measured twelve feet, each rib bone 15 feet, and the spine bones weighed nearly a hundredweight each. The Superintendent of the Light house collected nearly five tons of the bones.

MR. VOGEL, the Premier of New Zealand, has proposed a [illegible] scheme (details of which will be found in another column) for obtaining the transfer of the Polynesian Islands, having in view the ultimate object of establishing them in one dominion, with New Zealand as the centre of Government.

IT is announced in the programme of the Bishop of Calcutta's visitation tour for 1874, that His Lordship will arrive at Allahabad, on his journey downward, on November 26th, and remain until December 1st, when he will proceed to [illegible]pore, reaching Calcutta on December 10th.

THE report of the directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, for presentation to the shareholders on the 19th of August, shows the net profit for the past half year to have been dlrs. 156,481-6-2, but owing to heavy losses the directors are unable to recommend any dividend being declared.

THE [illegible] *Times* hears that proposals are mooted for making Colombo a free port, charging 5s. per foot on every ship entering the port. It cannot think that any such scheme would meet with serious consideration from Government, and foresees serious difficulties that it would be certain to bring about.

THE Government of the Straits Settlements have deemed it prudent to send Mr. F. A. Swettenham,—an officer who has shown considerable aptitude for such duties in recent missions to Laroot and Perak,—to watch over British interests at Salangore pending the appointment of a Resident to that territory.

IN Colombo, a portrait of the late Mr. Charles Ambrose Lorenz has been unveiled by Chief Justice Sir Richard Morgan. As lawyer and journalist Mr. Lorenz did a great deal of good to Ceylon, and Sir Richard was eloquent upon the excellence of his personal qualities. Seeing that the Cingalese think so highly of Mr. Lorenz, it is a pity that his portrait is said to be no flattering one.

A WELL known London theatrical agent has entered into arrangements with the Corinthian Theatre Company, of Calcutta, to bring out a first-class company from London for this cold season. The Company is expected to arrive early in November. The agent is coming out himself on this occasion, so as to be able better to judge in future [illegible] of the requirements of a Calcutta audience.

THE deepest sounding taken by H. M. S. Challenger between Sydney and Wellington was 2,6[illegible] fathoms. She found a bottom of sand and mud till almost within sight of New Zealand, when the bottom became rocky and shallow suddenly. This, it is said, removes the last element of uncertainty in the matter of submarine telegraphic communication between Australia and New Zealand.

THE [illegible] in the mail service between Australia and the west coast of America, alluded to elsewhere, has deprived the Australians, for the present, of the pleasure of witnessing the performances of Mr. Sothern, who had telegraphed from San Francisco to his agent in Melbourne, that in consequence of the interruption in the communication, he must forego his contemplated Australian visit.

THE *Madras Mail* says that a recent notification in the [illegible] C. points to the runaway Madras Doctor [illegible] the confirmation of an order, by the Officer Commanding [illegible], appointing Surgeon [illegible] to assume charge of the Lock Hospital, vice Surgeon H. J. Jones, reported absent without leave. Our contemporary further [illegible] Mr. Jones has not, we believe, been heard of officially since he took his departure [illegible].

[illegible] a general meeting [illegible] Association is to be held at

[illegible] ought to be [illegible] do any [illegible] movements [illegible] and if they [illegible] to be punished severely [illegible] the Ceylon jewellers and [illegible] of precious stones.

AT a meeting of the [illegible] Chamber of Commerce, held on the 3rd of [illegible] cial for transmission [illegible] was agreed to strongly urging the Government to take [illegible] the Chinese Customs [illegible] that if it had not been for the steamers which cannot be touched by the cruisers the trade of Hongkong would have been completely ruined.

A CONTEMPORARY states that on the 31st August, the Treasurer of the Central Famine Relief Fund, Calcutta, acknowledged [illegible] total amount subscribed Rs. [illegible]. This surely cannot include the amounts from Bombay and Madras which have, from time to time, been forwarded to the Treasurer of this Fund, and which alone aggregate very nearly three lacs. It would be as well if this were made more explicit, and perhaps it would not be asking too much of the Treasurer to announce the total amount contributed in India which, if we mistake not, has not yet been made public.

THE Government of South Australia has received a telegram from the Superintendent of Telegraphs at Port Darwin, speaking very highly of the prospects of the Northern Territory. Seven steam-engines are going night and day. Perfect order prevails on the diggings. The alluvial diggers are doing well, and have work for the next two years. The Minister of Justice has expressed an opinion that a favourable turn may be discerned in the history of the territory. The Northern Territory gold is found to be mixed with one-tenth of silver. Captain Douglas has arrived at Port Darwin, with 200 coolies from Singapore for employment in the mines.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bangalore Spectator* writes from Kolar on the 3rd instant—"The crops through the length and breadth of the district were withering from want of rain (though the Bangalore District was favoured with rain daily and the crop injured from heavy rains), but providentially we were blessed with incessant and heavy rains on Monday night which continued up to Tuesday noon. The crops are now flourishing and a heavy crop is expected this year. The non-cultivators rejoice at the prospect of getting grain cheap, while on the other hand land-holders grumble that the price of grain will fall very low this year, and that the assessment of their land will not be covered by the price of the produce of their fields."

A CLERGYMAN at Lucknow, the Rev. T. Moore, is gathering information concerning the neglected state of education among the poorer class of Europeans and Eurasians at that station. It is suggested that if all chaplains would do the same, a mass of information would be obtained which might be of real use to the Government of India. Great care, tact, and delicacy should, however, be employed in the prosecution of such a task, to avoid wounding the *amour propre* of those whose benefit is aimed at. There must, in the nature of things, be a line of demarcation between rich and poor, using those two terms in their widest sense; but it should not be forgotten that those most nearly touching the line on either side, are the most acutely sensitive.

THE wreck of the ship British Admiral on King's Island, Bass's Straits, has caused attention to be directed to the insufficient manner in which the island was lighted. Captain Payne, the chief harbour-master, Melbourne, reported in favour of an additional lighthouse on the mainland at Cape Nelson merely, the object of which would be to discourage vessels from approaching such a dangerous coast as that of King's Island. The Government at first adopted this recommendation, but at the urgent solicitation of the Chamber of Commerce and Shipowners' and Underwriters' Association, backed up by the opinion of Captain Stanley, of the Admiralty survey, this decision was reconsidered, and it has been resolved to place a [illegible] at Point Netherby, on the west coast of King's Island, in addition to a lighthouse at Cape Nelson.

THE Executive Council of the Governor General of India, the *Pioneer* observes, will be considerably changed in the course of next year. The Hon'ble R. H. Ellis's five years' tenure of office expires at the beginning of May, Lord Napier's towards the end of that month, and Sir H. W. Norman's early in June. If a new member of Council is appointed "for Public Works purposes" under the Act of Parliament recently passed, we shall not be surprised if Mr. Ellis's vacancy is left unfilled under the provision of the Act which allows the future reduction of the number of members from six to five. If Mr. Ellis's vacancy is filled up, the Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis has, we anticipate, a good chance of being selected to fill it, although of late years the Madras and Bombay Presidencies have been alternately represented by the second civilian member of the Viceroy's Council.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has recently found it necessary to transfer two British soldiers to the civil authority for trial, on the charge of causing the death of punkha coolies by acts of violence. His Excellency takes the opportunity, thus presented, of impressing upon the European soldiers the fact, that such acts not only bring disgrace on the good name of the British Army, and reflect seriously upon its high character for discipline, but also manifest a cowardly disposition on the part of the actors, which His Excellency hopes will not recur. The native is confessedly of a very weak and inferior physique, and a kick or a blow, which would do little or no injury to stronger constitutioned men, frequently results in death, when inflicted on the native. The prominent allusion to the subject given in general orders will, it is to be hoped, have the effect of making all in the Army more careful in their dealings with natives when they are in anger.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE arrived in Calcutta on Saturday, after completing his tour in the eastern districts. His Honour visited the great rice marts of Bakargunge—namely, Nalchiti, Jhalokati, and Bakargunge and at Moorellgunge he saw the large and prosperous estate which the Messrs. Morrell have made for themselves in the Eastern Soonderbunds. Their lands, nearly a hundred square miles, which were covered twenty years ago with impenetrable jungle, are now smiling with rice, sugar, cocoanut, and betel-nut trees. Sir Richard also visited Port Canning, where the unused railway sidings and jetties, the idle rice-mills, the desolate houses and roads overgrown with grass, are a most melancholy sight. The people of Eastern Bengal appear to have everywhere received the Lieutenant-Governor with much display of loyalty and cordiality: and he inspected several subdivisions and marts never before visited by a Lieutenant-Governor.

WHILE a portion of the press in India is doing its best to decry the P. & O. Company, the Company is winning golden opinions in Australia; as witness the following extract from the last Overland Summary of the *Melbourne Argus*:—"The efficiency of the mail service performed by the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was never greater than at the present time. The Pera, which arrived at Adelaide on the 21st ult., and at Melbourne on the 23rd, delivered the English mails via Suez in 38½ days from London at the former port, and in 40 days at the latter, nearly a week before contract time. The Californian service, on the contrary, is giving anything but satisfaction. The last mail, brought by the Cyphrenes, was delivered in Sydney four days late, and owing to a mishap on the last homeward voyage of the Tartar, which grounded on the Thorndike Reef, between Kandavu and Honolulu, she was unable to start with the July mail until the 28th, ten days after time."

THE *Straits Times* of the 22nd ultimo says—There are active indications that the Chinese Government intend to compel the withdrawal of the Japanese forces from Formosa, if they do not even go to greater lengths, and retaliate by making war upon Japan. The Japanese are placed in a curious dilemma by the arrest of their General, Le Gendre, an American, who on visiting Amoy was taken in custody under warrant from the United States Consul, and held to answer certain charges which had not been made public at last advices. The General, we understand, claims exemption on the ground of being a diplomatic officer in the service of Japan; but, presumably, the Consul has acted under instructions from his superiors,—and if so, the wisdom of this interference in the Formosa muddle is undeniable. It would be laughable, but nevertheless of important consequence to both China and Japan, if this simple expedient should put a stop to the so-called Formosa "war" and, by bringing about the withdrawal of the Japanese

[illegible] forces, proved disastrous [illegible] two powers wh[illegible] otherwise [illegible].

THE following is a list of the singers who have been engaged for the [illegible] Opera:—

Prima Donna [illegible] Drammatica	Signora	[illegible]
Prima [illegible] Leggiero	"	[illegible]
Prima Donna [illegible] mezzo soprano ed contralto	"	[illegible] Dominici.
Primo Tenore [illegible]	Signor	[illegible] Gallo.
Primo Tenore di [illegible]	"	Giuliano Bacci.
Primo Baritono [illegible]	"	Francesco Trapani-Bono.
Primo Baritono [illegible]	"	Pietro Marnoco.
Primo Basso assoluto	"	Nino Rebottaro.
Primo Basso Comico	"	Augusto Tassada.
Seconda Soprano Comprimario	Signora	Bonzi.
Secondo Tenor Comprimario	Signor	Bertolotti.
Secondo Basso Comprimario	"	Eri.

Chorus—14 Singers.

Maestro Concertatore and Direttore d'Orchestra ... Signor G. Mack.

Orchestra—25 Performers.

The season, it is expected, will commence on the 2nd November when Verdi's new opera, *La Forza del Destino* will be produced.

H. M. S. CORVETTE PEARL, Commodore Goodenough arrived in Hobson's Bay on the 21st ult. Her presence in Victorian waters was understood to be in accordance with an intention announced by the Admiralty some time since, that the ships of the Australian squadron should visit the principal ports a little oftener. Since being commissioned, in May, 1873, the Pearl has visited Lisbon, *en route* to Australia, and the first colonial port she visited was Perth, W. A. From Perth she proceeded to Wellington and Auckland, N. Z.; thence to Kau-au (or Sir George Grey's) Island and Savage Island. From thence she had a cruise to the South Pacific, visiting the Samoan and Fijian groups, and New Caledonia, ultimately arriving at head-quarters at Sydney on May 6. She remained there until July 16, when she left for Melbourne. The visit of the Pearl to Melbourne had been abridged in consequence of her services being required to convey the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Hercules Robinson, to Fiji, whither he goes at the request of the Imperial Government on a mission connected with the proposed cession of the Islands. The Pearl consequently left Melbourne for Sydney on the 1st of August.

THE gold in the northern territory of Australia is now understood to be nearly so pure as that which is found in other parts of it. The *South Australian Advertiser* of the 28th July contains the following remarks respecting a quantity of gold obtained from different claims in the Northern Territory, which was sent to the Victorian Mint:—"The English and Scottish Bank has received from the Royal Victorian Mint an account of the results of the melting down for coinage of the parcels of the precious metal recently sent to that institution by the Bank. The total amount weighed into the Mint was 2,79[illegible].06oz., and the weight after melting was 2,711.40oz. It is somewhat startling to find that out of this latter quantity as much as 266.20oz., or nearly a tenth, was fine silver. The stuff from the Union claim showed the largest proportion of silver. The amount weighed in was 771.45oz.; after melting there remained 735.78oz., from which 176.69oz. of fine silver were taken. The smallest percentage of fine silver was in the Alexandra parcel, only 6oz. coming from 240, the quantity remaining after melting from 245.10oz. It is worth noting that the alluvial gold obtained about the Union contained even a greater proportion of silver than did the metal taken from the reef. One parcel of 32.15oz. gave 5.95oz. silver, and another of 13.74oz. yielded 2.25oz. of the less valuable metal. Westcott's had a proportion of about 1 in 16, Sandy Creek about the same, and the Telegraph rather more than 1 in 10. The fineness of the gold ranges from Winn's 17.2 carats, to Alexandra, 22.3. The former wasted in melting from 90.74oz. to 84.04oz., but then the proportion of silver was only about 1 in 20. Altogether, it would seem, that gold buying could not be carried on in the Northern Territory by a novice, or by any one without fairly assaying every parcel. The percentage of silver, and the quality of the gold itself, differ not only in different gold fields but in different workings very short distances from each other. The admixture of such large proportions of silver is a new feature in Australian auriferous mining, and renders care in dealing necessary to both buyers and sellers."

HORSE SHOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of yesterday, I find [illegible] the writer [illegible] Shows and Horse-breeding, he would have been aware of the fact that certain principles exist relative to breeding, which must apply wherever breeding is to be carried on successfully; and those principles are neither a hobby or a fashion. Fixed principles are as necessary to success in horse-breeding as in the successful pursuit of any scientific subject. Soundness, as applied to Shows, consists in the absence of all radical hereditary diseases, and not to the quibbles referred to in your article, or, as you term it, unsoundness unnecessarily strained.

As regards the judging of young stock, I may mention, in reply to your remarks upon that subject, that the teeth present a better certificate of age than any ordinary documentary evidence can do.

FRANGAS NON FLECTES.

Poona, 8th September.

We really thought the object of our article was to show that judges at Horse Shows should be guided by "principle."—ED. *B. G.*

THE BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S MAIL CONTRACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your very *apropos* remarks on the alleged communication of the English Postmaster General, Lord John Manners, to the Indian Postmaster General, Mr. F. R. Hogg, revives attention to the general subject of the relations between the English and the India Post Offices. It will be well to keep this subject alive. In the discussion at the public meeting in the Town Hall, none of the speakers alluded to the increase of the postal rates between India and England. Nor did any of them allude to the fact that letters to Australia are carried from England by the same steamers that do the Indian mail service, at very much lower rates than our Indian letters are. So that, whilst the letters are carried double the distance, the rates to Australia on letters and newspapers are not much more than one-half of the Indian rates.

As regards the contracts between the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Indian Government, it has always been a matter of astonishment to myself and others—members of the Chamber of Commerce—that those contracts are not made public. Many people argue, What need is there for a sea mail service between Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta?—seeing that letters reach Bombay from Madras and *vice versa* under 48 hours; and the B. I. S. N. Co. do not deliver any letters carried by them between Bombay and Madras under 12 days. Secrecy in these postal matters has prevailed so long, that it has, as it were, become chronic. In the meantime the public purse suffers and the commercial interests of the community suffer. Our Bombay and Calcutta merchants and shipowners are no less enterprising than formerly; but their enterprises between the two ports are sadly and most unfairly cramped by the subsidized competition of a private rival company, whose head-quarters are in Glasgow.

It may be necessary in the public interests to maintain subsidized steamers between Bombay, Kurrachee, and the Persian Gulf ports—and it may not be. In any case, I think I have heard it stated on good grounds that the Kurracheeites would receive their English mail letters all the year round quicker by land mail than by the sea mail. To keep a special mail service to deliver the English Consuls at Muscat, Bushire, Bussorah, and Bagdad, their letters, is an expensive luxury, and it is a burden on the people of India without any very special benefit. It damages trade also by creating a monopoly of the carrying trade in the hands of a powerful company. If the British India Steam Navigation Co., had no subsidy from the Indian Government between Calcutta and Bombay an immense impetus would be given to our native steam shipping.

I gather from one of your late papers that Mr. Shepherd offered to run steamers to the Coast between Bombay and Goa if the Bombay Government would grant a subsidy to him. This has been very justly and properly refused. Every effort in the interests of local steam shipping should be made to abolish all existing monopolies, such as the B. I. S. N. Co. The difference, the present monopoly of these Glasgow steamshipowners makes to the merchant shippers of Bombay and Calcutta is a heavy drag upon legitimate business, and the subject is worthy the serious attention of the Chambers of Commerce in both places. It is almost hopeless, however, to expect these Chambers to take the matter up. Chambers of Commerce in India are composed almost entirely of Europeans, our native merchants have never established such tribunals, and they are non-admissible as a rule to the present institutions. Is there not room for a native tribunal of commerce? If not, cannot the present constitution of the Indian Chambers—especially the Chamber of Commerce of this city—be so remodelled as to permit the native merchants to become members.

NATIVE MERCHANT.

A TICKLISH QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you obligingly inform me, through the medium of your journal, which, of the three Medical Colleges in the United Kingdom (London, Dublin, or Edinburgh) is considered the most important?

Bombay, 8th September. W. M.

* Perhaps some of our medical readers will be kind enough to answer this question. We hesitate to give our own opinion.—ED. *B. G.*

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Army List, compiled, by permission of Government, in the Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, and for which the head clerk is handsomely remunerated by the receipt of an extra monthly allowance, is, for inaccuracies, a disgrace to the Presidency and to the Adjutant General's Department in particular.

On page 1, of the latest edition, will be observed "corrected up to 30th June 1874," but the veriest muff in the Presidency familiar with military affairs will find, on perusing its pages, *dead* officers shown alive, and a host of other absurd inaccuracies which can only be ascribed to neglect of the grossest kind in its preparation.

For example, at page 19, Major R. G. Brady, 2nd Queen's, who was killed more than a year ago by a fall from his horse at Belgaum, *is continued on the strength of the Bombay Establishment!* Turn to page 21, and the name of Captain H. O. Brown, R.A., killed months ago when blasting on the Scinde frontier, meets the eye; and further on, Major Mant, 9th R.A., who died in England, is continued *as a Captain!!*

At page 24, Captain R. O. Aldworth, who retired on half pay more than eleven months ago, is shown as an officer of the 49th Foot, on the establishment of the Presidency. At page 51, the 2nd Queen's is shown to have *one* company on detachment at Sattara, instead of *two*, and *two* companies at Asseerghur, instead of *one*. At page 56, this same corps is shown to have *three* companies at Bombay whereas there are only *two*.

The above will suffice to show how utterly worthless the Bombay Army List is as a book of reference, and that it is high time such an inaccurate publication was amended and made, what it is intended to be, a useful guide for officers and departments and a faithful record of the Bombay Army. Government pays liberally that it should be so, and it is the Adjutant General at head-quarters we must look to for its improvement.

SOLDIER.

PANCHGUNNY HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, in his speech at the annual meeting of the Bishop's High School at Poona, is reported to have said, "At Panchgunny the Board" (Diocesan) "established a school some few years since, under a gentleman specially brought from England for the purpose, in the belief that a hill station would be more favourable to the health of European children. But it has not been found to succeed." He is also reported to have attributed this want of success to the fact of Panchgunny not being "one of the great centres where European and Indo-British families reside." The speaker is so just and honourable a man, that he cannot be aware of the facts of the case, or he would not, by the utterance of such an opinion, have thrown an obstacle in the way of those who are now endeavouring to make the Panchgunny High School succeed. I will endeavour to enlighten him.

The first master was, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs says, "specially brought from England" by the Diocesan Board, but he was so young that it was a pity they removed him so early from his mother. It was a relief therefore to all who were anxious for his welfare, when, after a residence of eight months in the Hills, six of which were spent at Panchgunny, where the school was, and two at Mahableshwar, where a friend lived, he returned to the protection of the maternal roof. But, notwithstanding his youth, his natural abilities were so good, that, if he had been at a Training College long enough to acquire some knowledge of the art of teaching, some command over his temper, and sufficient knowledge of mathematics to educate boys in that branch up to the Bombay Matriculation Standard, it is possible that he might have made a tolerable schoolmaster, provided always that the Board had exercised some surveillance over him, and [illegible]. But, alas! all these [illegible] it was a moot question whether he had given up the school, or the school him.

Thereupon the Board, after mature deliberation, gravely shook their heads, and decided that the school had "not been found to succeed." If they had stopped there, the wisdom of their decision would have been manifest to the meanest capacity; but, disregarding the maxim of the wise judge, who said he never gave his reasons for his decisions, because, though his decisions might be right, his reasons were pretty sure to be wrong, they without condescending to seek information from those able to give it, at once jumped to the erroneous conclusion that the school did not succeed because Panchgunny was not "one of the great centres where European and Indo-British families reside." But from the facts above stated it must be clear to all, that the non-success of the school, during the first eight months of its existence, was caused by the Board placing at the head of it a person with undeveloped qualifications for teaching, and developed qualifications for pleasure.

Not content with assigning an incorrect reason for the non-success of the school, the Board proceeded to charge the inhabitants and landholders of Panchgunny with having deceived them as to the prospect of success. This grave charge ought not to have been made without proof of its correctness, but when one of the landholders asked them, through their secretary, to produce their proof, they replied that they had none. The fact is, what the people of Panchgunny had said was, that the climate of that hill station was so healthy and invigorating all the year round, and so peculiarly beneficial to the constitutions of European children, that a good High School, properly commenced, adequately supported, and prominently brought to the notice of the public by influential men, would be sure to succeed.

I still maintain the truth of that proposition, but I deny that the Board either properly commenced such a school, adequately supported it, or prominently brought it to the notice of the public, and upon that I fling down the gauntlet, and I defy them to take it up.

After the Board had, during its first eight months' mismanagement, succeeded in getting the school a bad name, they proceeded to try the cure recommended for individuals of the canine race, but the infant had been made so strong by the invigorating climate of Panchgunny that all their efforts to strangle it utterly failed; for, though they tried to effect their purpose by keeping it without a nurse in the shape of a schoolmaster for four months, by reducing the salary of the master from Rs. 250 a month and house-rent to Rs. 100 a month without house-rent, and guaranteeing that reduced salary for one year only, in order to prevent competent men from applying for the post, and by afterwards taking away the master whom they had succeeded in getting for that paltry salary, and thus again leaving it without a nurse, the infant still exists, though, of course, it is very weak and emaciated.

If the Board had made the most of their advantageous position at Panchgunny, and had established a school there equal only in accommodation and scholastic advantages to the best school in the plains, a task by no means difficult, its splendid climate would have attracted to the school a host of boarders, and by this time it would have become self supporting. By acting thus the Board would also have conferred an inestimable boon upon many children, by giving them a sound education in an invigorating climate, instead of the feeble smattering their languid intellects enable them to acquire in fever-stricken places. But the head of the Board, the Bishop of Bombay, with the comprehensive view of affairs for which he is so conspicuous, refused to assist in procuring boarders for Panchgunny on the ground that every child, who went there, would be a possible loss of a scholar to the Board's schools at Poona or Bombay. With such smothering care as this, is it at all wonderful that hitherto the school "has not been found to succeed?"

In conclusion, I am happy to say that the school is now in the hands of a body of gentlemen of broader and more generous views than the Diocesan Board, and, if they only steer clear of them, and avoid the rocks on which their shortsightedness caused them to wreck their ship, the present management will bring their vessel safely into the harbour of success.

8th September. BRITANNICUS.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 9th September, 3 [illegible] A.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Persia, 9th September, 2-10 P.M.; via Turkey 8th September, 10 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th September, 7-25 P.M.; via Turkey, 8th September, 5-25 P.M. Cable right; [illegible] Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY.

AN ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a little Hindoo boy named Bhowanee Curson accidentally fell out of a window of a house in 3rd Chinch Bunder Street, a height of about ten feet. He was severely hurt and immediately removed to hospital.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, one Balaram Amrootrow laid an information to the effect that a certain Purdassee, Sewraj, had stolen from him jewellery to the extent of Rs. 286 and absconded to Poona. A warrant was applied for and granted.

REFUSING TO PAY BUGGY-HIRE.—One Mary Williams, a Portuguese, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of a buggy driver, with refusing to pay his legal fare. It appeared that the defendant had engaged the buggy at 10 a.m. of the previous day, and had amused herself by driving about the town for about six hours, and then deliberately requested the driver to go away as she had no money to pay him with. His Worship directed the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 3, which was made over to the complainant.

THEFTS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Shaik Ameen Shaik Husson, a fireman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged by Mr Robinson, the Locomotive Foreman, with the theft of a lamp, valued at Rs.15, the property of the Railway Company. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—One Shiwas Govind was also sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing from a certain Luxmon Apajee gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 60.

AN APPLICATION FOR A SUMMONS.—One Gunput Cassinath yesterday laid an information before Mr. Nana Morojee, in the Fort Police Court, to the effect that Jamsetjee Sorabjee, together with a number of Hindoos, had visited his house at Kalbadavie Road on Sunday last, with the intention of forcibly entering a shop adjoining the said house (which was also rented by deponent), and of taking possession of the property lodged there. Informant upon learning that men were attempting to force their way in, immediately went into the shop, and found the first defendant with a hammer in his hand and in the act of breaking the padlock. They stated in explanation that they were acting under directions from Bhowanee Shunker and Vinayek Wassoodeo, who were present on the occasion. The information goes on to say—"I remonstrated with Jamsetjee, and told him that these men had no right to the property, when they rushed upon me, using abusive language, and assaulted me. I prevented them entering the shop, and my son ran out and summoned a police constable, who desired all of us to accompany him to his European superior, which they refused to do. I sent my son, however, to the European police officer, who told him to go to the Police Court. When these persons found that I could get no assistance from the police, they forcibly entered the shop; I and my son a second time tried to prevent them when Raghoba Narayen gave my son a severe blow, on the left side of his face. They have since placed three Purdassees in the shop, with instructions to punish me or any one else who should dare to place any furniture in the shop." Under the circumstances a summons was applied for and granted.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court opens to-day, under the presidency of Mr. Justice Bayley. There are in all seventeen cases, implicating twenty prisoners, of whom twelve are Hindus, four Mahomedans, one Native Christian, one Parsee, one Chinese, and one European. The calendar is comparatively a very light one. There is one case of murder; one of using as genuine a forged document; one of fraudulently delivering counterfeit Queen's coin; one of fabricating false evidence; one of having accepted a conditional remission of punishment and knowingly violated the condition; two of house breaking; two of rape; four of causing grievous hurt; and four of theft. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, seven by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, seven by Mr. Nana Morojee, and one by Dr. A. G. Fraser.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

A MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company was held, at their Mill, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., when Mr. Madhowjee Dhurumsey, a Director, was voted to the chair. The following resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 24th ultimo, was then unanimously confirmed:—

Proposed by C. Tyabjee, Esq., and seconded by Hurjeevundass Nurrotumdass, Esq., "That upon reading the letter dated 7th August 1874, addressed by Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., C.S.I., to the Directors, tendering resignation of his appointment as Managing Director, Chairman, and Trustee, for life, of the Company, it is resolved that such resignation be accepted, and the Articles of Association be amended accordingly."

After this, Mr. Madhowjee was requested to continue in the chair. It was then proposed that as printed copies of the requisition had been circulated to the shareholders the requisition should be taken as read, which was done accordingly. The following is the requisition:—

To the Chairman and the Directors of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned shareholders of the above company, request, agreeably to Clause 17 of the Revised Deed, that you will be so good as to call an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors, at your earliest convenience, for the purpose of considering and passing the subjoined propositions:—

1. That Clause 42 be so far modified that the number of Directors, inclusive of members of the Agents' firm, who shall be an ex-officio Director, shall not be less than 4, nor be more than 6.
2. That, in lieu of Clause 44, the following be substituted:—That the firm of Messrs. Khuttao Muccunjee and Co. of Bombay, or whatever member or members that firm may for the time being consist of, shall be the Agents of the Company until they resign; and they shall receive a commission of one pie per pound on all yarns and cloths manufactured and sold by the Company, so long as the Company shall be unable to declare a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum from the profits thereof; but should the Company earn a profit of 4 per cent. per annum and more, the rate of commission shall be ¼ of an anna per pound.
3. That Clause 45 be modified by substituting the words "the ex-officio Director," in the place of "the Chairman for life."
4. That, in Clause 55, the words "the Chairman and Managing Director for life," be cancelled, and the words "the ex-officio Director," substituted therein.
5. That, in Clause 58, in lieu of the words "and that each of the directors shall receive a sum of Rs. 15 for his attendance at each meeting," there be substituted the words "and the remuneration of the directors shall from time to time be declared by the General Meeting."
6. That in Clause 60, the word "Chairman" be cancelled, and the words, "Agents or one of the directors appointed by the Board," substituted therein.
7. That Clause 74 be rescinded, and the following substituted in its place:—That previous to the Directors recommending any dividend or bonus, they may set aside out of the profits of the Company such a sum as they may think proper as a Reserved Fund; and may invest the same in such Government Securities or funds, as they may think fit.
8. That, in Clause 80, the words "Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, as Trustee for life," be cancelled, and the words "any three directors who may be appointed by the Board as Trustees," put in their place.
9. That, in Clause 81, the word "Trustees" be substituted for "Trustee."
10. That the directors be and are authorised to distribute the whole or a portion of the existing Insurance and Reserve Funds of the Company as they may think proper amongst the shareholders in proportion to their shares.
11. That all the Special Resolutions regarding the extension of the mill, passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meetings held on the 7th and 28th October 1873, respectively, be cancelled.
12. That the directors be and are authorized to insure the mill premises and machinery for such an amount, and in such Insurance Offices, as they may, from time to time judge proper.—We are, &c.,

C. TYABJEE, and
42 other Shareholders of the Company.

The whole of the resolutions embodied in the foregoing resolution were proposed and carried unanimously, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 9th September, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 82, rainfall 60 cents.

CARWAR, 9th September, 4 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·91, rainfall 72 cents.

MANGALORE, 9th September, 10-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, north, north-west, south-west, thermometer maximum 79, minimum 72, wet bulb 75, barometer 29·78, rainfall 73 cents.

TELLICHERRY, 9th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·80.

[illegible], 9th September, 5-35 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west mild, thermometer 82, rainfall 29 cents.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Monday, Sept. 7	...	...	0 32
Tuesday, Sept. 8	0 52	0 35	0 8
	0 52	0 35	0 40
Previously registered	74 87	80 35	71 47
Grand Total	75 39	80 70	71 87

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held at the Company's Mills at Chinchpoogly, on Saturday, the 5th inst., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said—Gentlemen,—it gives me great pleasure to meet you here to day on the first occasion of your coming together since the formation of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and, as the chairman of the Board of Directors, it is very gratifying to me to tell you that the result of the operations of the Company for the first three months of its existence is, as you will find from the Report and the Statement of Accounts, most favourable. The report of the Directors will give you all necessary information as to the doings of the Company. It is enough for me to say that the Company began business on the 2nd April 1874, and within the short space of three months, say up to 30th June last, it made a profit of about Rs. 1,33,602, to which, when we add the surplus of the old Company, amounting to Rs. 1,16,066, it gives you about Rs. 2,49,974 on the profit side. Our Reserve Fund now has at its credit only Rs. 13,115, and it is resolved to raise it to Rs. 50 000 by carrying Rs. 36,885 out of the above amount to this account. It is also proposed to declare a dividend of Rs. 115 per share, which will absorb Rs. 1,[illegible], and to transfer the remainder, say Rs. 51,796, to the credit of the profit and loss account of the next half year. Your Directors have thought it very desirable in your interests to recommend these three proposals, though that of declaring the dividend has been decided upon after some hesitation, [illegible], before concluding, I think it is incumbent on me to express myself very distinctly on these points. Gentlemen, I am of opinion that the best and the surest way to ensure the success of the Company and to strengthen its position is to increase your Reserve Fund in the years of your prosperity. If you will content yourselves with a reasonable dividend till such time as you will have a formidable Reserve Fund, you will very materially improve the status of the Company and increase the value of your shares. It is also very prudent to have a respectable sum at the credit of the Profit and Loss Account to fall back upon when necessary. I have noticed with pleasure that the shares that have lately been transferred have generally gone in the hands of *bona fide* investors, and I hope that you will show by your decision to-day that you are fully alive to the importance of the above facts. I have now only to state, on behalf of myself and my brother Directors, [illegible] it will be our constant endeavour, [illegible] as we have at our [illegible] to the affairs of your Company the same care and attention as hitherto, and that there will be nothing wanting on our own and the Secretary's part to use our best efforts to promote its interest as long as you support such efforts by your fearless and hearty co-operation and continue to repose your confidence in us. And I may state, that although nothing important is done in your Mill without the advice and consent of the Board, much of the success of your concern, during the short period it has worked, is owing to the unwearied exertion of your Secretary, Mr. M[illegible]cherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and your Directors have thought it proper to make prominent mention of him in the Report, which I shall now request the Secretary to read to you.

The Report of the Directors was then read by the Secretary.

The audited Statements of Accounts, previously circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read.

After this some discussion followed in reference to the accounts.

Damodur Rugoonath (a mehta) said the old Company's balance sheet showed a surplus of Rs. 4,06,000, whereas the balance sheet of the new Company showed a surplus on account of the same Company Rs. 1,16,066.

The Chairman said that this meeting was concerned with the passing of accounts of this Company only. If Damodur could point out any inaccuracies therein he would be glad to afford every explanation.

Damodur replied that the accounts of the New Company were all correct.

The Chairman then informed him that he had better take his seat.

Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria thought Damodur's objection valid.

The Chairman told him that he was out of order, because he had already ruled that this meeting was only competent to discuss the accounts laid before it.

Mr. Rustomjee was of opinion that the sum of Rs. 88,000, taken off by the Directors as depreciation in the value of land, buildings, and machinery acquired from the old Company ought not to have been so.

The Chairman expressed his surprise to the meeting by stating that Mr. Rustomjee having already certified to the correctness of the balance sheet by signing it as one of the Directors of the Company should now take objection to it.

Mr. Bapoobhai Calidass said, that as both an auditor of the new Company and as one of the liquidators of the old, he could confidently assert that the accounts before the meeting were correct. He thought the Directors had shown great wisdom in taking into consideration the wear and tear which the property of the old Company had undergone during 14 years.

Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee agreed with Mr. Bapoobhai that the Directors had acted wisely in taking off Rs. 88,000 as depreciation. He would go further, and ask the Directors to take off another 5 per cent. for depreciation.

Mr. Nagindass Tooldidass said he had studied the accounts of the Company, and could unhesitatingly say they were very clear. He wished to know how Rs. 1,16,066 had been arrived at.

The accountant of the Company having offered the necessary explanation, Mr. Nagindass expressed himself as well satisfied with it.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, "That the audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June last, and the Directors' Report now read before the meeting, be and are hereby approved and adopted."

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and seconded by Mr. Dunjeebhoy Sorabjee, "That a dividend at the rate of Rs 115 per share be declared payable on and after Saturday, the 12th day of September 1874, to the shareholders whose names appeared on the register on the 28th day of August 1874 on production of their share certificates."

Proposed by Mr. J. R. Duxbury, and seconded by Mr. Bapoobhoy Calidas, "That the best thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the Chairman and Directors, and the Secretary of the Company, for their very able management of the Company since its formation."

Mr. Duxbury, in support of the above proposition, said—After our Chairman's able speech, the lucid statements contained in the Directors' Report, and the unanimous manner in which the audited Statements of Accounts have been received, I will not detain you with many words. I cannot, however, allow the opportunity to pass without congratulating you upon the healthy state of our new bantling, which, if properly fostered, cannot fail to produce satisfactory results. That we have good reasons for being satisfied with our present progress we are all, I think, agreed, and equally so that our future prospects appear satisfactory. The success achieved by our undertaking during the three months it has existed is, I think, due more to good management than to luck; and may, no doubt, be traced to some of the men at the helm of affairs who, in addition to being persons of influence and position in the mercantile community, have, I know, taken a lively interest in the affairs of the Company.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

CASES FOR TRIAL AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE following is a summary of the cases committed for trial at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court:—

1. Singa Jewza, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.
2. Anunda Magjee, committed by ditto for rape.
3. Crushna Gunnoo, committed by ditto, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
4. Jannoo Raghoo, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for causing grievous hurt.
5. Hormusjee Dosabhoy, committed by ditto, for fabricating false evidence.
6. Narou Sawnath and another, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.
7. Parrshram Gunnesh alias [illegible]ram, committed by Mr. Cooper, for murder.
8. The Ah Chin, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for having accepted a conditional remission of punishment and knowingly violated the condition on which such remission was granted.
9. Rama Soma, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for theft.
10. Luximon Wittoo and another, committed by ditto, for housebreaking by night.
11. John Lonergan, committed by Dr. A. G. Fraser, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
12. Shaik Ebrahim Mahomed, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for fraudulently delivering counterfeit Queen's coin.
13. Jogee Rucree, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for theft.
14. Bapoo alias Babajee Ameen, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for cheating.
15. Mahomed Ooner and another, committed by Mr. Cooper, for housebreaking.
16. Balcrushna Bhiwoo, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
17. Jeena Damjee, committed by ditto, for rape.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Council, held on Tuesday last, there were present Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, Colonel Fuller, the Hon. Mahomed A. R. Rogay, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlick, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Shantaram Narayen, and Raghunath Narayen Khote. Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, acting Municipal Commissioner, was also present.

The Secretary mentioned that the Chairman, Mr. Currey, could not attend the meeting, as he had gone to Poona.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Rogay, Dr. Blaney was called to the chair.

The Chairman said the first business was the motion of which Dr. Hewlett had given notice on the 2nd inst., and it was as follows:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take into his consideration the desirability of compelling the Tramway Company to lay paved stone setts between the lines and for a certain distance, say one foot beyond the outer side of the rails of the Tramway."

The Municipal Commissioner said, before the question came on, he wished to point out that it was a matter with which the Town Council had nothing to do. It was a matter for the Commissioner only; and if the Corporation gave him advice, he should be happy to act upon it if he could. The contract was between the Tramway Company and the Municipality, and it was for the Municipal Commissioner to see that it was carried out.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—The Legislative Council gave the Municipality no power in the matter.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee agreed with the Municipal Commissioner. He had read the discussion in the Legislative Council during the passing of the Tramway Act, and he well remembered that the power to interfere in such matters was entrusted to Government and the Municipal Commissioner only. An attempt was made to give the Corporation a voice in the matter, but it was defeated.

Dr. Hewlett said this was the only way in which the matter could be discussed, and it was by ventilating it that Government could be made aware of the inconvenience and discomfort caused to the public. There could be no doubt that, in certain parts of the town, the tramway was a great nuisance.

Dr. Cook—Do you mean to say that the Town Council can have nothing to say about the tramway?

The Municipal Commissioner—The Town Council is not even mentioned in the agreement.

Dr. Hewlett said it appeared to him that the only way of ventilating the subject was by discussing it and bringing complaints against it to the notice of Government.

The Municipal Commissioner said that, in the remarks to be made, no suggestions should be offered.

Dr. Hewlett said [illegible] could not discuss the subject without [illegible] suggestions. Very serious inconvenience was suffered by the public, and all practicable measures should be adopted to abate it.

The Municipal Commissioner, in answer to a remark by another member which was inaudible, said that Dr. Hewlett's motion required him to compel the Tramway Company to undertake a work which, he knew, would entail a considerable outlay.

Mr. Raghunath Narayan said that the tramway being a source of annoyance to the public, the Town Council should express their opinion to the Government.

Dr. Hewlett said he had seen Mr. Kittredge, and he agreed with him in opinion that the circumstances of the rails catching the wheels of carriages was certainly one that would occasion loss of temper and loss in purse. Mr. Kittredge said he was considering the feasibility of laying down on either side of the rails stones of a certain size and shape.

The Municipal Commissioner—That is what you want me to force him to do.

Dr. Hewlett said, if the Council would allow him, he would alter the form of his motion. He thought some pressure ought to be brought to bear on the Tramway Company, and Government had the power of bringing on that pressure. He had no wish to put down tramways. They were proving a great convenience to a large section of the community; but when they saw in England stone setts to all such tramways, he thought the same plan ought to be adopted here. At present they suffered great discomfort and damage to the purse from the wheels being caught in the rails.

Colonel Fuller said that more noise would be produced by the stone setts, if adopted.

The Chairman said he had a question to ask. The Act said that the Tramway Company shall keep in repair the line to a distance of eighteen inches on each side of the rails. Hitherto the work had been done by the Municipality.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Company kept the line in repair, although the work had not been done completely during the rains. The same was the case with the public roads during the rains.

Mr. Dosabhoy asked if it was not premature to require the Tramway Company to lay out more money as they had but recently commenced to work, and the tramway was not paying now.

The Hon. Rao Sahib said that was not a point for the Council to consider.

Dr. Hewlett said nobody knew the great discomfort caused by the tramway as he did, since he had to pass over it several times in the day.

The Municipal Commissioner admitted it was a great nuisance, which on his way to the office he daily sought to avoid; but the Government and the Municipality had allowed it to come into existence, and they must abide by the agreement with the company.

Dr. Cook said the sore point was not the rails, but the road which gets into a rut on either side of the rails.

The Municipal Commissioner said that during the rains it was to a certain extent inevitable.

The Hon. Rao Sahib—There can be no question that it is a great nuisance.

The Municipal Commissioner—I say so. Had I been Municipal Commissioner at the time, I should not have allowed a single rail to be laid. (A laugh.)

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—Not only is it a nuisance, but it has been causing injury to life and limb.

Dr. Hewlett said after the difficulty pointed out by Mr. Ravenscroft it was suggested to him to move that the matter be referred to the Works Committee for further consideration. The committee would, after making enquiry, be in a position to make a representation to Government. It was not on his own account that he had brought this matter to notice; but it was on behalf of the poor cartwallas, buggywallas, and shigramwallas, who had represented to him that they had already suffered great injury by the rails of the tramway.

Dr. Cook said the Act provided that the Municipal Commissioner should see that the road was kept in proper repair.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was ready to see that it was kept in repair.

Dr. Cook said that was all they wanted. The Commissioner should insist on the roads being kept in proper repair on either side of the rails and not allow ruts to be formed.

Dr. Hewlett thought they had reason to complain of the action of Government. During the first reading of the Bill, power was given to the Municipal Commissioner to have stone setts laid on either side of the rails, but on Colonel Kennedy's proposition the section was altered. He (Dr. Hewlett) did not see why they should not have in Bombay stone setts as they had in England.

The Municipal Commissioner—I have no power to make the company to lay stone setts.

Dr. Hewlett—If you suggest, they may lay the setts at least in Kalbadevi road and Shaik Abdool Rahiman Street.

The Municipal Commissioner said he could not force the company to do the work. Colonel Fuller was of opinion it would be productive of more noise. He (Mr. Ravenscroft) was not an engineer; and he would consult other engineers on the point.

Dr. Hewlett—Otherwise, the amount of irritation is so great that there would be a public petition to the Government to remove the rails altogether.

Mr. Raghunath thought it was a mistake to have allowed the tramway to be laid at all, but having made it, they must try to abate the nuisance in the best way they could.

Mr. Dosabhoy—The objection as to the roads being made slippery during the rains has not been answered.

The Chairman—It is not proposed to lay stone setts.

The Municipal Commissioner—I have not the power to do it.

Mr. Dosabhoy—It is not an operative motion.

The Hon. Rao Saheb—It is necessarily inoperative. We have no power to do any thing in the matter.

It was then proposed by Dr. Hewlett, seconded by Dr. Cook, and carried, "That the state of the road on each side of the rails of the tramway has long been a great nuisance to the public, and that it is desirable the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take such steps as will, in his opinion, effectually abate it."

THE VICTORIA GARDENS ENCROACHMENT.

The Chairman said the next business on the agenda paper was the notice of motion given by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, which was as follows:—"That a meeting of the Town Council having been held at the Victoria Gardens on Sunday the 30th August 1874, at 6-30 a.m., according to appointment, for the inspection of certain alleged encroachments on the garden grounds by the erection of a mosque and tank, the Council are of opinion that there is sufficient to show that the mosque and its appurtenances are an encroachment, but that looking to its nature, situation, and purpose, no steps should be taken to remove the same, without the subject being previously laid before the Corporation; and that for this reason the subject be brought before the next meeting of the Corporation."

Mr. Shantaram said the notice he had given resulted from the fact of the Council having held a meeting at the Victoria Gardens, and of their having observed the distance of the encroachments from the most frequented parts of the gardens. It also stated the opinion of the Council that the mosque and its appurtenances were an encroachment, but that looking to its nature, situation, and purpose, they would take no steps, but would place the matter before the Corporation. It was not the function of the Council to advise, but to supply funds; and if an action was brought, they would have simply to provide funds for fighting it out. The opinion of the majority of the Council was not to interfere, or take any active steps at once as they would in an ordinary case, but that the matter should be brought before the Corporation. It was thought that, if they could wall out the encroachments and had a separate entrance to the mosque apart from the main entrance to the gardens, much of the difficulty should be got over. He had simply embodied the views of the majority of the Council in the proposition which had been read. Not to interfere would, he thought, be a passive act of alienation of Municipal property; and, therefore, he proposed to leave the matter to the Corporation. It was ably and well represented and the Council would leave it to the Corporation to decide

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what steps should be taken. It was no doubt a nuisance upon Municipal property, but if it were walled out, a great deal of the popular nuisance, that is to those who visited the gardens for recreation, would be removed.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded Mr. Shantaram's proposition, which was in terms of the motion given above.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—I think the Council should not go before the Corporation without an expression of its own opinion on such an important matter. The Council had given a great deal of attention to this subject, and the Corporation would naturally expect to know the views of the Town Council upon it. I therefore think that we should come to some definite opinion on the subject of the Fakeer's encroachment.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen thought likewise that they should go before the Corporation with some suggestion. The best course, he thought, would be to ask the Municipal Commissioner to advise the Mahomedan community to make, at their own expense, a separate entrance to the mosque. The Municipality had no doubt a legal remedy against the encroachment, which was also a nuisance, but the mosque being there, it was advisable to avoid any irritation in the Mahomedan community. He would suggest that the Town Council recommend that a separate entrance be made by the Mahomedan community at their own expense.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—Mr. Shantaram has already explained his views as to what should be done with the Fakeer's encroachment, and if he will embody them in the resolution which he has proposed, I shall vote for it. That a tomb has existed in the gardens for many years is not questioned, and it is reasonable to suppose that some portion of ground surrounding it must have belonged to the same owner; but at the same time there is abundant evidence of encroachment upon our property, and it is our duty now to consider what had best be done. I must not omit to say that the officers, who held authority over the gardens when the encroachment we are now considering was first commenced, have been guilty of neglect of duty in allowing it, which cannot be too strongly condemned. But what should we do now? As the matter now stands, I would deprecate going to law. If the encroachment had been stealthily and secretly made like that famous chawl which was built in one night, I would have voted for its instant demolition, but this small musjid was built with the full knowledge, if not with the permission, of the Municipal authorities for the time being; and considering that it is a religious place, and as such carries with it the feelings of a very large section of the population of this city, the most advisable course would be to so arrange the matter as to reduce the evil to a minimum. This could be effected by a wall being built round the musjid and a separate entrance made for the visitors to it, from the east side or the Mount Road, at the cost of the parties who have made the encroachment. The gardens will not then be interfered with in any way.

Dr. Hewlett said he was disposed to support Mr. Dosabhoy's view of the matter, that they should go before the Corporation with some suggestion. Mr. Dosabhoy had so well expounded the course he suggested that he (Dr. Hewlett) would vote for a recommendation to the Mahomedan community to build a wall at their expense. He for one thought it was not a nuisance; it was not visible from the frequented parts of the garden; and he must say that if removed, it would provoke a very great amount of unnecessary irritation in the Mahomedan community. It was probable the parties who built the mosque [illegible] have thought that the Municipal officers who allowed [illegible] build had authority to do so.

The Municipal Commissioner thought they should go before the Corporation with a suggestion.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay was of a similar opinion. If Mr. Shantaram's proposition was carried, the Mahomedan community would be very glad to build a wall (hear, hear), and he for one would do his best to get [illegible] for the purpose. There would then be cause for satisfaction to both parties. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Rao Saheb thought some steps should be taken to have the right of property of the Municipality nominally acknowledged.

Dr. Hewlett—They have religious objections to that.

The Hon. Rao Saheb—Now that there is to be a compromise, I think it should be distinctly understood that it is Municipal ground that is to be given up, say at a nominal rent. I am sure four years ago there was only a tomb, and nothing beyond it.

The Municipal Commissioner read a portion of his memorandum, which has already been published.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—No doubt Mr. Crawford must have given permission to build upon the ground.

The Chairman—Suppose Mr. Crawford had given away the whole of the gardens! (A laugh.)

Dr. Cook was in favour of a recommendation to the Corporation that nothing further should be done if a proper enclosure was made by the Mahomedan community.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee—I should like to know whether the Commissioner's permission to build was a formal permission?

Mr. Raghunath—The Commissioner has already told you there is no record of it.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee said—Mr. Shantaram, it seems, is disposed to suffer his original proposition to be altered, but before he does that I would, with your permission, make a few observations. I had seconded the proposition as it originally stood, but I am sorry I cannot do so, as it is altered. It is proposed to send this matter before the Corporation, and to recommend the Corporation to allow the encroachments to remain as they are and to sanction the building of the wall to separate the mosque and its appurtenances from the gardens, and also to arrange for a passage. This part of the proposition I am resolved to oppose. That the mosque is an encroachment no one here can deny. Let us inform the Corporation of this and leave it to deal with the question as it may think proper. That body is quite able and competent to do so rightly. If we are to go to the Corporation with any recommendation at all, let us recommend it to obtain the opinion of the Advocate General and act accordingly. But to admit that the mosque is an encroachment on public property and still to recommend that it should be allowed to remain as it is, is not fair on our part, and we would be wanting in our duty were we to do so. It has been said here that consideration should be shown to the feelings of the large section of the community to which the mosque belongs; but, gentlemen, let us not show undue consideration. Far be it from me to injure the feelings of any community. But the gardens which are the property of all sections of the community of Bombay ought to be protected. In order to show consideration to the feelings of one section let us not trample upon the rights of all other sections. We have the gardens in trust for the public. Let us fulfil this trust, and in doing so let us not be swayed by any undue consideration for the feelings of any particular sect or creed to the great disadvantage of the rest of the community. A duty has devolved upon us, and though it is an unpleasant duty, let us perform it fearlessly and conscientiously. Mr. Dosabhoy says that from enquiries he has made he is enabled to say that the tomb has been in existence for the last twenty-five years or so, and that at least some portion of the ground adjoining the tomb might therefore belong to the owners of the tomb. Well, admitted that the tomb has existed for the last twenty-five years. This may be Mr. Dosabhoy's opinion, but let me ask what does that signify? Because the tomb has been there for twenty-five years, are we to conclude that the ground adjoining it also appertains to the tomb and is the property of those who claim to be its possessors and owners? Not at all. I know of many tombs that are spread all over the island and also at Mahim, Naigaum, Dadur, Sion, &c. These have been in existence for a long time, and some of them stand in the midst of private compounds, the properties of gentlemen of different sects and creeds, but to which no claim is laid by any one. I am confident that there is law enough in the land to prevent any private property from being encroached upon with impunity, and I repeat that we would be wanting in our duty were we to allow such an encroachment to be made with impunity on a property belonging to the general public of Bombay. We are told that the mosque was built with Mr. Crawford's permission, but we have no positive proof of that; in fact, we have no proof at all. Mr. Crawford was requested to throw some light on this case, and he said he did not recollect particulars, but that he thought Dr. Grey's version that the mosque was built while he was away from the gardens, at Mahableshwar, might be about the most correct. Search has been made in the Municipal Offices to find if there be any documents that can explain how the mosque comes to be where it is, but no such documents have been found. Mr. Crawford had no business to give any such permission; but even admitting that he gave a sort of permission, is that act of Mr. Crawford's binding on this Council and the Corporation? I am sure not.

Mr. Raghoonath—I think the High Court has ruled in a case regarding some property at Chowpatty some years ago that the Municipal Commissioner had such a right.

Mr. Nanabhoy—For goodness sake, Mr. Raghoonath, don't interrupt me. You can speak when your turn comes. If we admit that the Municipal Commissioner has a right to give such permission, we virtually give the Municipal Commissioner power to do what he pleased with all the public properties in Bombay. We are convinced, first, that the mosque, tank, &c., are encroachments; and secondly, that their existence is a nuisance; but the course which you propose to take is, I submit, the wrong one. You propose to build a wall in order to shut out a nuisance. Would it not be more expedient to remove the nuisance altogether? Again, you wish to arrange for a separate passage for the frequenters of the mosque. This passage must run through a private property, and I am almost sure that the owner of that property will not consent to your transferring a nuisance from your doors to his. The Victoria Gardens are not the property of any individual citizen, nor are they a private residence. Still the passing and repassing of the frequenters of the mosque through the gardens has proved objectionable. How much more objectionable will it not be to the gentleman who owns the property through which you propose to make any change for these people? That gentleman has his private residence there, and will, it is apparent, never consent to your diverting the nuisance through his property. I have stated my views on this subject, and I hope you will reconsider your proposal to go with such an offensive recommendation to the Corporation, but if you decide nevertheless to give effect to such a recommendation, then I for one would protest against it.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb was in favour of going before the Corporation with a recommendation, or else the Council would be stultifying themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Shantaram then added to his motion, as given above, the following recommendation:—"It seems to this Council that a resort to legal measures is undesirable, and may become unnecessary if the site occupied by the encroachment is enclosed by a wall, with a single passage leading to, and opening into, Mount Road, on the eastern side of the Victoria Garden; the expense of making such enclosure and passage being borne exclusively by those interested in the perpetuation of the encroachment."

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—That meets every objection.

The Municipal Commissioner—I don't think the Municipality can take any other course.

Mr. Shantaram—I think the Municipality is already committed to a certain extent; in fact, those were the terms offered by Mr. Pedder.

Mr. Shantaram to Mr. Nanabhoy—Will you second the proposition?

Mr. Nanabhoy—No, I don't wish to second it now.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen seconded the amended proposition, and it was carried by [illegible], Mr. Nanabhoy being the only dissentient.

The Council then separated.

INDIAN NEWS.

FATAL TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—The second fatal accident on the Madras Tramway Line occurred on Monday morning, while a car was proceeding from Black Town to Chooley. At about half-past eight o'clock, a little Brahmin boy, of the age of five years, was knocked down and killed, the wheels of the carriage cutting his body severely. It would appear that every endeavour was made to prevent the accident, but, without success, as the boy came suddenly before the carriage.—*Madras Times.*

CEYLON RAILWAYS.—We believe that there is no probability of the Navalapitiya extension being open for passenger traffic earlier than the 1st October. Unless some unforeseen accident occur, goods trains will be run, it is hoped, from the 12th proximo. We have not heard that Government intends to make any display at the opening of the Railway, but we fancy the planters will take some steps to express their pleasure at the successful completion of the work. We regret, however, to hear, that there has been another slip in the cutting, 2½ miles from Navalapitiya, but we believe the contractors succeeded in clearing the line again yesterday morning. These constant accidents are very disheartening, and show that Railway construction in the Central Province is not the plain sailing that some people would have us believe.—*Ceylon Times.*

THE WAR IN ACHIN

(*Correspondent Penang Gazette, 14th August.*)

In my last letter to you I noticed that the Dutch Body Corporate here had shown some signs of animation lately and had successfully struggled for more room in which to stretch its cramped limbs. These spasms continued to attract attention up to the middle of July when they almost entirely ceased, leaving the said body in a very favourable repose. It is but fair to say that while Col. Pel exerted the power at his command he effected a great deal very ably, and it is equally fair to surmise that his return to inactivity was forced on account of the terrible amount of sickness among his men; it is true there is no cholera here now and dysentery is much less prevalent; but a low fever, which makes men dead without killing them, prostrates often as many as sixty or seventy per cent. of the whole force. The mailboats from Padang bring fresh troops every trip and take away full cargoes of sick and wounded, of which latter there are always some whether fighting is going on or not. The Achinese having an objectionable habit of climbing trees, taking a sly shot at the Dutch inside their forts, and although often shot down from their perches on those occasions, there are always others to repeat the operation. When I wrote last from here I described Acheen river as the Eastern side of the triangular territory of the Dutch, but that is no longer correct. Some very important movements were made in that direction in the early part of last month and all the Achinese forts as far east as Glugur [illegible] with hard fighting and much loss to both parties; but as a result [illegible] the river itself is no longer threatened or disturbed by marauding parties of natives, and traffic up and down it is perfectly safe. The Dutch also now command the shore from Nazare to within one, or one and a half miles to west of where their troops first landed. Had the gallant officer commanding in chief here been able to operate as efficiently to the eastward, could he gain command of the streams—his boundary in that direction—and cause Tunku Lanta's people into the sea or [illegible], capture the said Tunku's person, and with a similar token of submission from his dearly beloved enemy Polim, urge his request for larger supplies and more outlay on the part of his Government—then it might be possible to anticipate the time when the Achinese will cease to risk their necks for the pleasure of shooting at a Dutchman, and when Dutch warriors will cease to bang off shells at every unfortunate Achinese head which may pop into view among the bushes.

On the 16th of last month the first blow (and so far the last) was struck against Tunku Lanta by the Dutch land forces. Early in the morning a detachment about 500 strong marched out from the Oraton to attack the Campong of Suwari (so the Achinese pronounce it.) This is the most southern of Lanta's dependency and was known to be defended by one fort of no mean strength, on which a bombardment had been opened about [illegible] from the Dutch position at a distance of no more than 80 yards. At 2 [illegible] after some preliminary demonstrations it was carried by storm and the defenders either shot down or expelled at the point of the bayonet. During this [illegible] eight Achinese became separated from their companions, and were unable to effect their escape, having been surrounded by the Dutch troops, the officer leading the attack seeing their position and being unwilling to shed blood needlessly, called on them to lay down their arms and submit themselves prisoners of war, but those eight *fanatics* (were they white men they would be called patriots) with the full knowledge of certain death before them, deliberately chose to impale themselves on their enemies' bayonets, fighting to the death for the cause they believed the right one. Another also who had concealed himself when the others were driven out refused to accept quarter when found; but rushed on an officer, unavailingly trying to strike a dying blow for his country, and of course sacrificing himself. On the capture of this fort the Dutch had hoped to have the command of the campong and they believed there would be no further obstacle to their march into it; however, on this point they were soon undeceived by being fired upon from two other fortifications which the Achinese had, according to their custom, erected immediately behind the one they had been compelled to evacuate, and the old game of the Mushegat had to be reached; in this instance defences had to be constructed in the rear and the further attack on the village had to be abandoned for time indefinite. This position the Dutch have kept, but no fighting of any consequence or any further move in that direction has been made since. Every one expected that a vigorous effort would be made when once a step had been taken in the direction of Nazare river, but it cannot be concealed that the Dutch troops are paralized with sickness and the increased extent of their front demands all their resources to make a safe defence. The stubborn resistance made by the Achinese has certainly falsified the calculations of their invaders and unlikely as it may appear at the first look, many would not be surprised if the Dutch Government became disgusted and recalled the remnant of their mutilated expeditions, while some participators of its earlier struggles remain alive to tell how useless it is for men however well prepared, to fight against such opponents as cholera, dysentery, fever, and all the horrors capable of being produced by the most poisonous malaria, made more deadly by the decomposing carrion of the victims of war. It may seem preposterous to talk of the abandonment of Acheen by the Dutch after so much sacrifice to obtain a footing; but it is not preposterous to say that, that is the very best thing they can do (next to having let Acheen alone at first and to do it as gracefully as possible.)

I hear that the Achinese have again carried off a number of cattle from the Dutch; also a story is being told that Tunku Lanta has been obliged to fly to the hills, it is because he shot the person in command of the fort lately lost to the Dutch. The truth of these stories I cannot vouch for myself; the news of Lanta's flight is from Achinese sources and may or may not be true.

The weather is still fine, only broken by a squall now and then. The season so far is exceptional but the natives predict worse weather and much more rain next and succeeding months.

It may be necessary to note that by speaking of the Glugur—here in Acheen proper—is meant a small hill and stream about 2½ miles to eastward of Acheen river, and very different from the place of the same name now open for trade on the North Coast.

With regard to the statements of our correspondent, it is but fair to inform our readers, that we have been informed from another quarter that, however inadequate the number of Dutch forces may be for the task before them, still their position was never so strong as it is at present, and also that the health of the troops is gradually improving. We also hear that a reinforcement of one battalion of infantry is on its way to Acheen.

The following two telegrams from Colonel Pel, Military and Civil Commander of Acheen, appear in the latest received Batavia papers which come down to the 2nd August. The earlier one, dated the 29th July, runs as follows:—

"Our fortification at Mosapi has been finished, armed, and garrisoned. On the 23rd instant, the Netherlands flag was hoisted at Telok Semawi, after the certificate of submission had been signed beforehand by the Rajah there. Controleur Pluygers has undertaken a mission to Lepong and Analaboe, on the West Coast. On the 26th, Campong Surian was taken and finished. At the capture of the forts both sides fought bravely; on our side there were 6 killed and 47 wounded (here follow 4 officers' names.) Of the enemy, who were shut in and would not surrender, many fell; in the fort alone, 73 corpses were found. Surian was garrisoned by people from the VI Makims and Tungang. Tuku Chibis commanded the enemy's forces. The chastisement consisted in the burning of a few houses. The campong will be fortified, and garrisoned by a company of infantry and two cannon under command of Captain Pereiner. On the 26th, great numbers of the enemy arrived from Pasangan, Samalanga, Menangpang, Das, Chiaki and Merdu. There are rumours that on the 30th or 31st, several thousands under Tuku Palik will essay a general attack on our fortifications. The state of health still leaves much to be desired."

The later telegram received at Pinang on the 6th instant, is as follows:—

"The general attack has not yet taken place. The fortifications at Surian have been finished, garrisoned, and armed. Pasangan wishes to hoist the Netherlands flag. Deaths amongst the troops decreasing."

According to telegrams from the naval commander in Achinese waters, dated the 2nd and 5th instant, Ayer Labu and Pedik also have hoisted the Netherlands flag, and greater friendliness was perceptible on the East Coast.

The Indier of the 12th says, regarding Achinese affairs:—

"Of the result of the negociations, rumours of which were current at the time of General Van Swieten's departure for Europe, nothing whatever has been heard; the Government must indeed have considered the propositions made of very little significance, because it has hitherto not published a single word respecting them."

"It appears from the official telegrams that Colonel Pel steadily continues to strengthen our position, and to extend the limits of ground occupied by us. Campong [illegible], which has been captured by him, is the same one where, shortly before the departure of General Van Swieten from Acheen, 300 of our troops were repulsed with great loss, without any effort being made to avenge this check. The men from Pedir continually play the leading part in the attacks during the last few months. A rumour is now afloat that our Government will summon Pedir and Gighen to hoist our flag as a token of submission, under penalty of severe chastisement if they continue to make war against us. The hoisting of our flag will not signify much so long as the III Sagies and Simpang Olim are not inclined for peace for the inhabitants of Pedir are accustomed to spread themselves over the whole country and take service as labourers. So long as they can obtain money and opium from their countrymen, they will continue to fight against us. We are informed from Padang that the said reserve there has received orders to be in readiness to leave for Acheen. Detachments are continually despatched from Java to reinforce the forces at Acheen. To replace the *personnel* in connection with the building of the lighthouse at Pulu Bras, fresh workmen have been sent thither; a civil medical officer has been engaged by the Government on favourable conditions to settle there for a time. The under inspector of coast-lighting also has left for the island again."

THE WAR IN FORMOSA.

(*Daily Press Correspondent.*)

It may now be regarded as an accepted fact that the Japanese have offered to evacuate Langkiaou on the payment of their expenses, amounting to something between a million and a million and a-half of dollars, and that the Chinese Commissioners have referred the demand to head quarters. As, however, forty thousand foreign armed troops from the neighbourhood of Tientsin are under orders for Formosa, and many other warlike preparations, too numerous to mention here, are being made, there is very little probability that the Chinese contemplate agreeing to the Japanese terms. They have very much the appearance of trying to avail themselves of this proposition as a means of gaining time, and of delaying till they are more ready to take decided action.

Nothing new has been heard very recently from Langkiaou. But a most unfortunate occurrence has happened at Hongkong, the little village north of Langkiaou, whose inhabitants invited the Japanese to come and defend them against the savages. One of the villagers there has been cut down and killed by a Japanese, from whose lust he was trying to protect his wife. The Chinese inhabitants, as they have been unable to obtain any redress, have closed their market against the Japanese, and will have no dealings with them. The temper of the two parties is such as to be a serious cause for apprehension.

Pan-ta-jen, the Assistant Commissioner, arrived here late the evening before last, with Mr. H. O. Brown, and departed yesterday afternoon for Potow, on his way South. A body of two thousand troops is shortly to be encamped at Takao. As there is nothing in the immediate neighbourhood of this little town but water, swamp, and hill, and barely room for the present population, the troops will have great difficulty in finding camping ground. They are sure to be a source of annoyance to both the native inhabitants and the foreign residents. Several of us, who were looking forward with considerable pleasure to seeing a good set-to between the Chinese and the Japanese, are now wishing the latter all at the bottom of the sea, or at any rate safe back in their own country.

Commercially, the presence of the Japanese, and anticipations of war have not made themselves felt much. During the summer and autumn there is never any large amount of business done by the foreign houses. Rather less opium than usual has been imported, and in consequence, those who have imported any have obtained better prices. Ready money is now always insisted on. This, however, is no bad point in a country where the Chinese seem to consider that enough money to get a wooden seal cut is all the capital that is necessary for starting a firm.

Takao, 22nd July.

THE COMET.

(*Melbourne Argus.*)

A DISCOVERY of a brilliant comet was made on the 26th July, and the result of observations since made at the Melbourne Observatory has shown it to be identical with the one discovered in the northern hemisphere in April last by M. Coggia at Marseilles, and called after him Coggia's comet. It was first seen early on the morning of the 26th July, and was reported from Wilson's Promontory, Cape Otway, Point Lonsdale, Burrangong, in New South Wales, and other places. The comet when first seen was very bright, and was clearly visible to the naked eye, although nearly a full moon was shining in the west and the dawn was breaking in the east. It was bearing E.S.E., and at a quarter-past 6 a.m. was 20 deg. high. Observations were taken at the Melbourne Observatory, and measurements of the position of the comet obtained. The comet was travelling very fast in a south-westerly direction, and the decrease in its brilliancy day by day was apparent. The nucleus of the comet was equal to a star of the fourth magnitude. The envelope presented a peculiarly granular appearance [illegible]. The following [illegible] the Government [illegible] information [illegible] morning since [illegible] day), when [illegible] seen also on S[illegible] half-past, in the south-western horizon; the greater darkness of the sky, as compared with that at its morning appearance, brought out the general form of the comet to naked eye observers better than hitherto, for while in the morning only the nucleus and brighter portions of the head could well be seen, on account of the moon and daybreak light, last night the tail could be traced for nearly 10 degrees. The supposition that this is the comet seen in the northern hemisphere in April, May, and June, and styled Coggia's comet, is now confirmed. The ephemerides of that body, as given in the various European astronomical periodicals, when compared with the actual positions obtained here, appeared at first to render the supposition almost untenable, but from a comparison of the elements computed by Mr. Hind, and given in *Nature* of June 11th, with the results of the observations obtained at the Observatory, there can be no longer any doubt that this is Coggia's comet, first discovered by that astronomer on April 17 at Marseilles. A fresh ephemeris, computed from a combination of the places given by Mr. Hind and those obtained here, give positions for the comet almost identical with those observed from day to day. Mr. Hind's elements are as follows:—

Perihelion passage, July 8. 21 days, Greenwich [illegible]
Longitude of perihelion ... ... 270° 4' 15"
Ascending node ... ... 118° 24' 43"
Inclination to ecliptic ... ... [illegible]
Perihelion distance, 0.67457. (The earth's mean distance=1.) Motion direct.

The approximate places of the comet on the mornings of the 30th and 31st July, and August 1 are:—

July 30—7h 55m Right Asc ... ... 22° 28' South Dec.
July 31—7h 56m ... ... 23° 59' ,, ,,
Aug 1—7h 57m ... ... 25° 9' ,, ,,

As the comet does not set till 7h. 22m. p.m., it is now as well seen in the evening as the morning; it is much less bright than when first seen, but its further diminution will doubtless be slower than during the last few days, owing to its increasing distance from the sun.

At present it is about 76 million miles from the sun and 86 million from the earth; it is sweeping around the sun at the rate of 2,260,000 miles per day, and is increasing its distance from that body by 1,050,000 miles, and from the earth by 1,520,000 miles per day.

The orbit of this comet, computed by Mr. Hind, and given above, satisfies the present position so closely that it is not likely a better one could be obtained until the very latest observations that can be obtained are combined with the earlier ones; and as this comet has now passed the tropic of Capricorn and is in a region where comparison stars whose positions are well known are scarce, it will be necessary before all the Melbourne observations become available for this purpose to wait some months until the positions of many of the stars used for comparison stars can be fixed by observations with the transit circle.

A Telegram from Launceston, Tasmania, states, that on August 4 a second comet was seen, and the following communication to the *Ballarat Star* by a correspondent seems to confirm the discovery:—"About half past 11 on Monday night, 3rd August, as I was leaving Smythesdale township to go to my own residence, which is distant about a mile, I observed in the S.E. by E. what I considered to be a comet. It apparently lay with its star to the east, and the tail extending in a W.S.W. direction. To the observer's eye the tail though rather dim and indistinct, was from 10 to 12 degrees in length. The altitude of the comet was probably about 25 deg. The sky had been a little hazy up to that time, but it suddenly cleared up, and the moon rose shortly afterwards. Remembering that the supposed Coggia's comet was in the sky the same evening, I was struck with the appearance of what I could not otherwise regard than as a second comet, with bearings not much dissimilar to those of the first one."

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MR. VOGEL'S POLYNESIA SCHEME.

(*Melbourne Argus.*)

In the New Zealand House of Representatives on July 21, the Premier, Mr. Vogel, laid a large batch of papers regarding the Polynesian Islands on the table. In doing so, he said these papers would naturally suggest to honourable members to ask what course the Government proposed to take upon the question of establishing or encouraging, by way of a subsidy, the establishment of a commercial company to trade between New Zealand, and the Polynesian Islands. Whether or not the Government would proceed with the question this session he did not know, but he did not hesitate to express an opinion that it was a question of very great importance to New Zealand, and one which deserved the consideration and attention of members. He was quite aware that any proposal of the kind would be open to objection, and fears were sometimes entertained of the Government engaging in things private persons could carry out. There was also the theoretical objection that the trade could not be controlled; but, for his part, he considered that the maxim was one which everyday experience contradicted. There was nothing in the proposal shadowed forth in the papers which the Government were ashamed of, and were quite prepared to leave the question to stand upon its own merits before the House. It was necessary to avoid the mistake of only giving to the colony one kind of occupation. They must provide means for the energies of those whose inclinations directed them to commercial pursuits, and give them scope to carry them out. All were not content to till the soil, or these beautiful islands would not have been discovered. In these islands they had means open to the young men of New Zealand to carry out commercial operations, which could not fail to have a beneficial effect upon its commerce. He did not hesitate to say that the day was not far distant when New Zealand would become the centre of Polynesia, and when the Governor of New Zealand would be also Governor-General of the Polynesian Islands. The question was not one of parties, and whether the Government would proceed with it or not this session would entirely depend upon what opinion members would form upon the subject. The risk they would run upon entering upon any scheme of the kind would be trifling as compared with the results which must arise by making New Zealand a great and productive country, in respect not only to its interior but outward resources. (Applause.)

The following statement of the proposal of the Government, as contained in a memorandum from Mr. Vogel to the Governor, has been telegraphed from Wellington to the *Otago Daily Times*:—

"Wellington, February 5, 1874.

"I avail myself of your Excellency's invitation to put into a written shape the representations I have had the honour to personally make to you on the subject of the South Sea Islands.

"1. The unsettled state of the South Sea Islands, especially the uncertainty which hangs over their future, is calculated to cause considerable uneasiness to the neighbouring colonies. 2. Intimately identified as the future of these colonies will be with the Imperial country, of which I am of opinion it is their ambition to remain the dependencies, they cannot regard without anxiety the disposition evinced by some foreign nations to establish a footing in their neighbourhood amongst the islands of the South Pacific. 3. In New Zealand there is a strong feeling that the geographical position of the colony, the prevailing winds, shipping facilities, and other causes, ought to enable its inhabitants to develope large commercial relations with the Islands. 4. Conditions to be that prevent, by anticipatory action the establishment of European communities with lawless tendencies such as have been displayed in Fiji. To develope self-government; to encourage the Polynesian natives to labour and realise the advantages which labour confers; to stimulate the productions of the islands without bloodshed or embroilment with other nations; to gradually introduce a uniform government organisation throughout Polynesia. 5. To stop traffic in enforced labour, more is required than mere force and vigilance. As long as Her Majesty's vessels are engaged as at present, they no [illegible] a check to labour traffic, but they also make the profits [illegible] larger, and thus evidently encourage it. To permanently stop forced labour there must be opportunities available to free labour. 6. Your Excellency is aware that I have felt much interest in the proposal made by Mr. Phillips that a trading company be formed in England with a view of absorbing by its commercial power a large share of political control in the islands. The object proposed by Mr. Phillips, excepting that of the chartered labour traffic, I approved, and your Excellency, I believe, communicated the substance of Mr. Phillips's ideas to the Secretary of State. I have since thought very carefully over the matter, and there are two points in respect to Mr. Phillips's proposal which seem to me to require serious consideration, and without providing for which I am not certain the proposed company might not lend itself to retard instead of to advance the civilisation of the islands. Those points are—(1.) That in order to obtain the necessary capital every consideration, besides that of mere acquirement of profit, might have to be abandoned; (2.) Mr. Phillips's proposal does not provide that amount of direct and powerful Government control which in my opinion should be stipulated for in the interest of helpless natives. Taking all circumstances into consideration, not forgetting New Zealand, by assuming large responsibilities it would have a right to the contingent advantages the island trade would confer. I am inclined to recommend that New Zealand should encourage the formation of a powerful company to colonise the islands of the South Pacific by offering a guarantee of 5 per cent. for 40 years on the share capital. That the Government of New Zealand should appoint a managing director and secretary here, and a managing director in London. The object of the company to be to civilise and settle the South Sea Islands by opening up a profitable production and trade, in connection with them. The company to establish factories and plantations at the different islands, and to acquire by purchase some already established. To acquire lands and let the same on terms calculated to promote production. To arrange with the chiefs to cultivate produce and dispose of it on good terms. To supply live stock and merchandise to the islands. To lend money and [illegible] to settlers to establish plantations. To [illegible] communication between the different islands [illegible] principal islands at intervals of not more than a month. The company will establish in New Zealand at least one cotton factory, at least one woollen factory, and at least one sugar refinery. All produce of the company obtained at the islands, or which is obtained from lands of the country, to be forwarded to New Zealand. All goods sent by the company to the islands to be shipped from New Zealand. All produce of the company to pay to the Government of New Zealand 5 per cent. royalty on all goods shipped to the islands other than these, the produce and manufacture of New Zealand. The company to pay a royalty of 7½ per cent. 7. The ultimate object which I have in view is the establishment of the Polynesian Islands in one dominion, with New Zealand as the centre of Government, the dominion, like Canada, to be a British dependency. I venture to think these proposals, if carried out, would save Great Britain a large expense in connexion with the repression of slavery, whilst the Imperial prestige in the South Pacific would be maintained.—(Signed) JULIUS VOGEL."

"Conferring with several gentlemen on the subject of this memorandum, I agreed with Mr. Whitaker that he should act with a few promoters, and draw up the heads of the agreement, to be put into shape by the Attorney-General if approved by the Cabinet, and then subject to the ratification of Parliament.—JULIUS VOGEL."

The following is the abstract of Agreement:—

"Heads of Agreement between the Government of New Zealand of the one part, and Frederick Whitaker and others of the other.—The promoters undertake to form a Joint-stock Company, to be called 'The New Zealand and Polynesian Company,' for the object hereinafter mentioned. The capital of the company to be £1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £10 each, with power to increase the capital and to borrow £1,000,000. The liability of the shareholders to be limited. The head quarters of the company to be at Auckland. The directors resident in other parts of the colony to act as local boards at such places as the business of the company may require. A meeting of all colonial directors to be held once a year in Wellington. A board of directors to be constituted in London. The objects of the company to be to carry on the business of merchants and shipowners, planters, producers, manufacturers, brokers, agents, insurers, bankers, and money-lenders, in the islands of the Pacific, New Zealand, and Great Britain, and also elsewhere, with the permission of the Government of New Zealand. New Zealand is to be made by the company a depot for the island trade, and specially the company to bring to New Zealand all produce it exports from the islands, to be manufactured in or exported from New Zealand, unless permitted otherwise to deal with it by the Government. To ship from New Zealand all merchandise and supplies imported by the company into the islands, unless otherwise authorised by the Government. To employ six steam vessels to carry on the trade between New Zealand and the islands and between the several islands. The steam vessels running from the islands to New Zealand to call at Auckland, Manukau, Napier, Taranaki, Nelson, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Port Chalmers, as may from time to time be required by the Government, having due regard to the requirements of the trade and the interests of the company. To establish manufactories in New Zealand—to utilise the products of the islands, and to prepare supplies and merchandise for export to the islands—to establish within five years such a manufactory in Otago, Canterbury, Wellington, and Auckland, in the order those several places are named. In consideration of the foregoing, the Government of New Zealand guarantee interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company, not exceeding £1,000,000 for 50 years, and will provide for regular payment of such interest half-yearly, irrespective of state accounts between the Government and the company, notwithstanding the Government and the General Assembly may exercise powers hereinafter provided for. Interest and all sums paid by the Government in respect of the guarantee shall be first charged on the profits of the company, and no dividends shall be paid by the company until all sums advanced by the Government have been repaid. If at any time the business of the company is not carried on in the opinion of the Governor in Council with sufficient vigour or prudence, or in accordance with the intention of this agreement, or if at any time after the expiration of three years, there shall be due by the company to the Government in respect of guaranteed sums exceeding £100,000, it shall be lawful for the Government to suspend the powers and functions of the company and of the directors, by notice to be published in the *New Zealand Gazette*. In such case the business of the company shall, until the General Assembly shall otherwise provide, be managed by a Commissioner to be appointed by the Government, who shall have and may exercise all functions and powers vested in the directors. It shall be lawful for the General Assembly to deal with the company, its business and property, in such manner as the General Assembly may think fit; provided that nothing be done to prejudice the payment of the guarantee of interest, which in any event shall be duly and punctually paid by the Government at the time or times for the term herein mentioned, provided also that any bill affecting the power, functions, or interest of the company shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon. There shall be two managing directors—one in New Zealand and one in England, and these officers shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Government. The amount of salary of each managing director shall be fixed by the Government, but shall not exceed £1,500 per annum for the first year, with an annual increase of £100, till a maximum of £2,500 is reached, such salaries to be paid by the company. The especial duty of the managing directors shall be to see that the agreement with Government is faithfully carried out; to report all matters to the Government which they may deem of sufficient importance, and furnish from the company's books and authorise all such information as the Government may from time to time require. No business or plantation shall be purchased without the consent of the managing director in New Zealand. Subject to the foregoing, the managing directors are to carry out the instructions of the company. The directors, general and local, to be paid a reasonable remuneration for their services. The promoters shall not receive any promotion money or shares. It is agreed to be drawn up in accordance with these heads, and to be submitted to the General Assembly for ratification and to be of no force until such ratification is obtained; if it be refused, such refusal to form no grounds for compensation on any account whatever."

Sir James Fergusson wrote home on the 11th March, [illegible] the Earl of Kimberley with the project. No answer is yet published.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

MILITARY COMMANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Although no officer of Engineers or Artillery commanded either of the Infantry or Cavalry Divisions in the Crimea, the position they held as commanding the Engineers and Royal Artillery was equal in rank and importance to that of the Divisional Commanders. Sir John Burgoyne's position, indeed, was higher than any of them, and so far from "Miles" giving a true description of that position when he says that, in consequence of it, Sir John Burgoyne was prevented from taking that supreme command to which he was justly entitled, the fact is that Sir John was actually the second in command in the Crimea, and Lord Hardinge, in his letter informing him of his appointment, begins by saying, "You have been placed on the Staff of the Army of the East as a Lieutenant-General, and, in case of the absence of the Commander of the Forces, would be in command of the Army," and yet "Miles" complains of such an appointment being included in a return to Parliament and placed on a par with the commands of Infantry or Cavalry Divisions.

Sir John Burgoyne was recalled before Lord Raglan's death under circumstances for which "Miles" had better refer to the newspapers of the day. There is no doubt that he would have succeeded to the command, and it would have been impossible to find a better man.

As regards active service, of three Expeditions sent from this country during the last 20 years Engineer officers were second in command in the Crimea, commanded an Infantry Division in China, and were commanding-in-chief in Abyssinia; and if report speaks truly the command on the Gold Coast was offered to an Engineer officer and declined before Sir Garnet Wolseley undertook it. So far the Scientific Corps—as they are pleased to call themselves—have not much to complain of.

But on the general question of commands in time of peace there is no doubt that they have some cause for complaint, and there are commands, such as Malta, Gibraltar, Bermuda, and Portsmouth, which ought often to be held by them. I for one trust that the present discussion may lead to their getting their fair share, but this can be done without drawing invidious comparisons. If the last paragraph in his letter were true in the sense that "Miles" would wish the public to believe, then every command should be held by Artillery and Engineer officers, but as a matter of fact it is not true.

The officers of the Royal Artillery know more of artillery, and Engineers of engineering, than Infantry officers; but there their superiority ends, and they are only on a par with the rest of the Army as regards fitness for military commands, and cannot even lay claim to a greater knowledge of the tactical use of their own arm than Infantry or Cavalry officers of their branches of the Service; and they can certainly lay no more claim to the command of a division of Infantry than a Cavalry officer could lay claim to a position such as that held by Sir John Burgoyne or Sir Harry Jones before Sebastopol.—Yours obediently,

August 12. CIVILIAN.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite: this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."
To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE
PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns. Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has [illegible]
Sold only in [illegible] labelled
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.
Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.
EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.
LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.......1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA........1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
Wholesale Agents in Bombay..........D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle*.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 18[illegible]

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
14, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed-Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
CAPITAL £500,000,
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE, £255,512 5s.
PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £35,407 6s.
POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 1874 (1,590), £830,000.
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,500.
Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively .... } Over £110,000.
INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.
Policies issued......... 549
Amount Assured......Rs. 37,30,000
Annual Premium Income .... ,, 2,07,300
This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company will take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.
EXPLANATION
OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
[illegible]
1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.
2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Control Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.
3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.
4th.—Premiums are at universal rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.
5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.
6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.
7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS.			10 PREMIUMS.			15 PREMIUMS.			Age next Birthday.
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	11	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	163	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	181	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS.			25 PREMIUMS.			30 PREMIUMS.			Age next Birthday.
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	[illegible]	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	[illegible]	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	53	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.
The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own House, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852......................£ 76,925
Do. 1862......................£300,000
Do. 1872......................£816,385
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,502,978 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.				FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.			
	With Profits.		Without Profits.		One year.		Seven years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	38	4	32	3	21	1	22	0
25	41	6	82	13	23	2	24	10
30	44	10	35	15	26	1	27	5
35	48	6	39	8	28	10	29	10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 187[illegible]

S[illegible]
INSURANCES [illegible] Dwelling-houses [illegible] at the [illegible]
CLAIMS arranged [illegible] and liberality.
[illegible]

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE [illegible]
POLICIES [illegible] all parts of Bombay [illegible] charged by other First-class Offices.
LYON [illegible]

THE QUEEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,[illegible]
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. [illegible], Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SECRETARY.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's [illegible]
Rates of Premium will be found [illegible] first-class Offices, and the undersigned are [illegible] to accept risks on [illegible] Bombay [illegible]
Property in all parts of the [illegible] on reasonable terms.
Settlements made with [illegible]
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducements to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures [illegible] which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium [illegible]
Ditto Second ditto [illegible]
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by [illegible] Company with special advantages on Civil and Military [illegible] particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 18[illegible]
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 4, William IV., Cap. [illegible]
Subscribed Capital .... £ [illegible],000
Paid-up Capital .... £ [illegible],000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ... £ [illegible]
Of which Thirty-three lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 4, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. [illegible] & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Richardson, Horne and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was [illegible] ... £3,717,[illegible]-15-11
And the amount of Claims paid during the same period was ... £1,002,[illegible]49-12-6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were ... £[illegible]09-3-5
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of [illegible], in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 4[illegible] 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profits ... [illegible]40 0 0
Net Annual Premium ... Rs. [illegible]40 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ... [illegible] 0 0
Less 50 per cent. [illegible] 0 0
Net Annual Premium ... Rs. [illegible] 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining at [illegible] Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for Short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, those affected with Gout, Rupture, or other ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a [illegible] rate in proportion to the extra risk.
[illegible]
7th.—All claims paid [illegible] on satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies of those who the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their ascertained value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Society, and written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

CHERBOURG HOUSE,
GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND.
For the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen during [illegible] years of age.
REV. E. W. YOUNG, M.A., OXON.
(Late Scholar of Merton College.)
TERMS .... GUINEAS.
NO EXTRAS WHATEVER.
The Rev. E. W. Young would call attention to the significant fact that, out of the small number of twelve boys, three competed last Christmas for Open Public School Scholarships (value £40, £50, and £80,) and were all successful.
REFERENCES TO PARENTS OF PUPILS.
The Vacations are [illegible]. Special arrangements for boys from India [illegible].
The following Gentlemen connected with India have Sons now with Mr. Young:—General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., General Browne, C.B., V.C., Colonel Tickell, [illegible]

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, will alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, [illegible] seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means thus offered of bringing their Advertisements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price ONE RUPEE.
FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 29th August 1871. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.
FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND [illegible] BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
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